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dance willreceive im DENNISON, Washingt

Her one, suitable

NG, No. 2 Water Oct. 29. STOVES.

the public, are al-r to any other now uced as improve-improvement at

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attention of purcha s, Trumpets, Or-handise.

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Boston

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Recorder.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1841.

RELIGIOUS.

NO. 48 .--- VOL. XXVI.

NEAMEN.-No. 11. EFFORTS IN THEIR BEHALF. in 1828, was formed also the Boston Seamen's

end Society, auxiliary to the American. In report of this Society presented May, 1837, Manugers say, "There have been distributed ing the year, 599 Bibles, 102 Testaments, sev-

besides those already named, are found in erent parts of our country. More than 40 minnes to the American Seamen's Friend So-y, have been formed at different times. Port

ceties exist in many of the large seaports, ere is an efficient one in Charlestown, S. C. one of their recent reports, it is said, the Beth-ing has continued to wave on the Sabbath, and

g his continued to wave on the Sabbath, and attendance has been good in proportion to the ber of vessels in port. Bibles, Testaments religious Tracts have been distributed among ear; Libraries are furnished for the vessels, a Seamen's Temperance boarding house is. The report states, that, during the year closed, upwards of 350 have boarded in this e, and the salutary influence of such an insti-nation of the proposition of the properties of the pro-tains is beginning to be appreciated more and

tion is beginning to be appreciated more and altimore, vigorous efforts are made in be-

Seamen. In the report of a Society in ity, presented in 1838, it is said, "For 14 years his Society maintained its existence; we erected a comfortable Mariner's Church, erected a comfortance manners of the sopened twice on the Sabbath for preachand the basement twice a week for prayerings. Meetings are well attended. There eings. Meetings are well attended. There a Subbath school, and a Marine Bible Society—

have taken a deep interest in the welfare of onen. Many Societies have been formed ang females for the benefit of this class. It is a quite common for female sewing circular transfer of the common female and the circular transfer of the common female and the circular transfer of the circular tra

select such as objects of their charity. The of these articles has been not a little cheer-the efforts made by members of the "sew-

rcle" in his own congregation in behalf of eglected portion of the human family. May ng of Heaven rest upon them in their t enterprise. The object is worthy of

attorage from any benevolent "circle."
In 1831, was organized a female Juvenile Bethabonety, at Brooklyn, N. Y. It consisted of six tashers, under 14 years of age—a feeble band aleed! but destined to increase in numbers and

strength. In 1832, this Society presented to American Seamen's Friend Society, \$50,00. 1837, they paid at one time \$600. In their resembles the Sept. 1840, they state that the

time been in operation in Providence, R. I.

ice since our last report. Could our objectsince our last report. Could out object-se friends say they, but listen to the parting voice that asis for the Bible, and witness the smile of the on receiving our gifts of religious tracts and

icals, which we see exhibited by the recip-

or a long time, one of the greatest obstacles he way of benefiting seamen, was the want

the way of benefiting seamen, was the want boarding-houses for them, when in port. They arest inevitably fell into the hands of those men, judicantly called "land sharks," whose object

s, first to intoxicate the sailor, then to rob him fall his hard-earned wages. This deficiency is at to a great extent, remedied. Good boarding was for sailors, have been established in Port-

Tordence, Oswego, Baltimore, Charleston, New Means, Philadelphia and New York. The two utter cities have each two or three. More than 000 seamen have been (in Philadelphia) at the

regular "Homes," during the past year. Since the establishment of seamen's boarding houses in New York, more than 6000 boarders have been

they would surely join their efforts with

volent enterprise. The object is unuge from any benevolent " circle."

23 975 07

For the Boston Recorder.

and tracts.

Thus we see that something is doing for the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of seamen.

Enough certainly, for an experiment. An important question now arises. What success has attended the second of the Enough certainty, for an experiment. An impor-tant question now arises. What success has at-tended these efforts? What encouragement is there to labor for them? The answer has in part been given already. A more particular one may be expected in a subsequent article. Y-n-n. and Mangers say, "There have been distributed larng the year, 599 Bibles, 102 Testaments, several hundred thousand pages of Tracts, 15,000 Saiar's Temperance Almanacs, and a large number of religious pamphlets and newspapers." In presenting their last annual report, (1841.) the Mangers state, they have abundant evidence that the speel which Jeaus Christ preached on the shores of Gidliee, is producing a mighty effect on the sea and characters of those who go down to the sea in ships. 425 copies of the Scriptures and a large quantity of tracts and other religious publications, were distributed among seamen during a year, from the deposite at the Sailor's Home. The Boston Seamen's Tract Soc. is in successful geration. The "Sailor's Home" is also highly posperous. "The blessing of Almighty God seems from the first to the present hour, to have ested on the establishment." A high degree of susperity attended all the efforts of the Society at last year. "In reviewing the past, and in sking forward to the future, the managers feel, at a brighter day is dawning on the Seamen's case. The embarrassment, under which the Society has been laboring in consequence of a heavy dat is massing awar."

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WRITERS.

THE GOLDEN RULE, AND ALEXANDER SEVERUS. The golden rule of equity is, to do to others as we would they should do to us. Alexander Severus, a heathen emperor, was a great admirer of this rule, had it written on the walls of his closet, often quoted it in giving judgment, honored Christ, and favored Christians, for the sake of it. THE FRUIT AND THE TREE.

Men may, in their professions, put a force on their nature, and contradict their inward princi-ples, but the stream and bent of their practices will agree with them. Christ insists on the will agree with them. Christ masses on agreeableness between the fruit and the tree. If you know what the tree is, you may know what fruit to expect. An apple may be stuck, or a bunch of grapes may hang upon a thorn; so may a good truth, a good word, or a good action be found in an ill man, but you may be sure it never grew there. A man may be a preacher, may have gitts for the ministry, and an external call to bunch of grapes may hang upon a thorn; so may a good truth, a good word, or a good action be grown has been laboring in consequence of a heavy got, is passing away."

In connection with this Society, is the Mariner's Charch on Fort Hill, under the watch of Rev. D. Lost, and connected with the church is a Mariner Cartuble Society; also a Ladies' Sailor's Relief Society. These associations assist destitute Mariners and their families.—(Mag. Aug. 1841.)

There is also in Boston a Port Society, congeted with which is the Seamen's Bethel, in North Square, where the Rev. Mr. Taylor officiates. There is also a Bethel Reading Room, and after of vessels; some of whom are now in service and some out of service; and of sailors assonted for mutual benefit. A Bethel Temperance Society, composed solely of seamen, a Bethel Yuntical school, and a Seamen's Aid Society, also exist in Boston. The "Windward Anchor Pemperance Society" is on the total abstinance sample, and numbers 264 members. Some of the ficent officers and helpers in the "Washington Lad Abstinence Society" in Boston, are said to ke mariners.

Various other institutions for the benefit of seameners.

DEATH & SLEEP, AND WHAT?

There is little more difference between sleep and death, but in continuance; whatever other difference there is, it is but a dream. That death is a sleep is true in a sense of all that die, but chiefly of them that die in the Lord. It is a sleep. All nations and languages, for the softening of that which is so dreadful, and withal so unavoidable, and the recognitive of themselves in the

a good boarding house for seamen." Later own praise, but only the glory of God. It gence from that Society is not in my posm. It is not improper here to remark that and observed to be so. Prov. 20: 6, 25: 27.

An efficient Ladies' Bethel Association has for out." Another said,—"The Tracts were all well received except in one instance, and in that, a little serious conversation produced an evident change of feeling, and a willingness in future to receive the serious conversation produced an evident change of feeling, and a willingness in future to receive the serious conversation produced an evident change of feeling, and a willingness in future to receive the serious conversation produced an evident change of feeling, and a willingness in future to receive the serious conversation produced an evident change. Another said,-"The Tracts were all well reseamen's Temperance house." It has also a seamen's Temperance house." It has also a spectable library of entertaining, instructive and grous books. In their 7th Annual Report, (I says, "The Tracts were well received, and in some cases, with manifest pleasure—some families in the district are decidedly irreligious, but sulor friends, who have come within our ingeneral, they manifest much respect for reliin general, they manifest much respect for reli-gion, and are very willing to hear what I have to

Another says—"One lady assured me she was very glad to receive the Tracts, for she and her family read them, and then sent them to her sis-

ter in the country."

Another says,—"I read the Tract to a woman who could not read, but was glad to receive and hear it. She had three visitors, respectable look-ing persons, who all joined in the request to have it read. When I had finished, they thanked me over and over again. One of them inquired how much I asked for one, saying that he lived out on the Milldam, and had children that would like to read it. I gave him one. In another place, I also found another person who could not read, and at her request, I read the tract to her. She seemed interested, and said she often cried when she thought of her ignorance, and that she

Another says,-" I found the people this month very glad to see me. Some that never received Tracts before, received them now, and I feel

"York, more than 6000 boarders have been much encouraged."

Another says,—"It may be interesting to know with what interest the Tract distributed in August, 18,000, and sent to parents and layer 8,000, and layer 8,00 leads over \$30,000 more. There is in this city, boarding-house for colored scamen, which is ry useful. 425 were accommodated in it, from or. 1, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1841. The moral and received so much comfort that, she had loaned it, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1841. The moral and received so much comfort that, she had loaned it, that it might do others good. Another said, their temporal comfort.—(See last report of E. F. S.)

What an interesting Tract you gave us last month. I have felt since I read it as if I had nev-

land waters. The Society publishes the Bethel Magazine. It has several depositories of Bibles and tracts.

The Society publishes the Bethel the Tract entitled 'Private Devotion.' I requested her to tell me what she heard that was hurtful or wrong in it. Her passions and her bigotry

the Tract entitled 'Private Devotion.' I requests of the to tell me what she heard that was hortful or wrong in it. Her passions and her bigging to a five the total me what she heard that was hortful or wrong in it. Her passions and her bigging the should like the parties whom it is proposed to unite; but with or wrong the bigging of the world of spirits, as he would not be do with the state of the total me what has been and the total of the should be and the bear that has been adjusted that the state, it will continue to a daughter in very feeble health, probably in consumption. We conversed freely of her case, and as she seemed gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger. The same distributes asy, "A the same as she seemed gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger." I make the three does not be stated church regularly any was any and the katel, it will continue to a supption. We conversed freely of her case, and a shade seemed gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger. The same distributes asy, "A the same as she seemed gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger." The same distributes asy, "A the same as the secured gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger." The same distributes asy, "A the same as the secured gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger." The same distributes asy, "A the same as the secured gratified with the sympathy of a strange ger." The same distributes asy, "A the same of the kidney of the constraint and the strange and the same of the same of the same of the same of the same and the same of the same of

those who refuse Tracts has diminished by three fourths, since my last visit among the same families. I am inclined to regard this result is a special answer to prayer. One individual in the district informed me, that a brother of hers, not a Christian, took up one of the Tracts that was left in the house, a short time since, and wept over it an hour. She farther stated, that one of the Catholics in the district, whom I had urged in my former visits to give her heart to Christ, said she "liked very well what the visiter said last month, only that he did not like to render peculiar honor to the virgin Mary!" The same distributer mentions several interesting interviews and seasons of prayer in some of the religious families in the district.

with set of the set of making the ministrations of the church commensu-rate with the spiritual necessities of the people by means of Parliamentary grants of money, is perme After sustaining this view by nently abandoned." After sustaining this view by various considerations, the writer observed, "We see the church, as it is, extending herself in every direction without the aid of Parliament; and we rejoice to see it, for this kind of extension is twice blessed; "It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." It is a mode of extension which grows by what it feeds upon; and, while trusted, it will never fail her, because it is, routed in the sense of iner fail her, because it is rooted in the sense of in-dividual duty. But if the State acknowledges the to the high party, are weary and impatient of State control and interference; and certainly, if a different class of bishops are to be promoted by every different government that comes into power, it cannot but be that the hierarchy will be exceedingly sighald in its complexion.

not but be that the hierarchy will be exceedingly piebald in its complexion.

The ascendency of Puseyism in the Church of England becomes daily more manifest. What do you think of the leading journal of England, openly disparaging Luther, as the Times did the other day in a review of D'Aubignes' History of the Reformation? What do you think of the Bishop of Winchester, "Prelate of the most noble Order of the Coste." chester, "Prelate of the most none Order of the Garter," being given to understand that he and the whole evangelical party have no right to a place within the pale of the Anglican church? What do you think of the Roman Catholics of England being urged to join the tory party on the ground of "Catholic unity" in religious principles? What do you think of a serious proposal med at once by the

turn to you. Confess, repent of, and forsake your sins. Yield yourself enitrely up to him, and he will again breathe upon you, with the command, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." This being done, consider,

2nd. The importance of a revival of religion.

2nd. The importance of a revival of rengion. To wake up the church, and bring it into a state of real enjoyment. To break up the worldliness of the church, which is eating out its piety. To heal divisions. To unite different denominations. O how delightful 'tis to see Christians united, with one heart in a revival! how fervently they pray! how sweetly they sing! how joyfully they go on their way! Truly do they sing,

Firemels will not support him, has abandoned the project. The language now held by the Times is such a communication as this; and I will make no apology for transcribing a sentence or two. A few days ago this powerful journal said, "We shall not rest satisfied till we hear that the whole scheme for making the impiritations of the church commensus.

The northern part of the continent is under the days ago this powerful journal said, "We shall not rest satisfied till we hear that the whole scheme for making the impiritations of the church commensus.

The northern part of the continent is under the influence of Mahomedanism, but by far the larger part is Pagun. Their religion in many respects, influence of Mahomedanism, but by far the larger part is Pagan. Their religion in many respects, resembles that of the South Sea Islanders. A general idea of the system of religion which prevails, was derived from the Amistad Negroes now in this country, although there are doubtless some times difference to the sum was in his eyes. But the moment after death finds him gone. Time and opportunity are his no more. No more minor differences among the different tribes.—
Their objects of worship are the cotton tree, the mountains and the rivers. They suppose these objects to be inhabited by a spirit, by conciliating sooth his spirit. The light of the sun has faded shom they are rendered safe from all evil. The away from his eyes for eyer, and other scene whom they are rendered safe from all evil. The manner of worship is this; A vessel is filled with rice and palm oil, to which is added some sort of fowl, and after having been cooked and mingled together over a fire, the vessel is taken to the water side. Some little creatures inhabiting the water carry away the particles of rice, and as these are supposed to minister to the spirit of the water, to whom they carry the food, he is concilinated by the revolutions of ages. He looke for the first time upon eternal scenes. He experiences for the first time upon eternal scenes. He experiences for the first time upon that new and untried way, whose mysteries are hidden from every living eye, and whose length is the duration of unending periods; and the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He looke for the first time upon eternal scenes. He experiences for the first time upon that new and untried way, whose mysteries are hidden from every living eye, and whose length is the duration of unending periods; and the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He looke for the first time upon that new and untried way, whose mysteries are hidden from every living eye, and whose length is the duration of unending periods; and the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He looke for the first time upon eternal scenes. dividual duty. But if the State acknowledges the principle that this duty belongs to itself, it will supersede the office and responsibility of individuals in the whole matter. Every one from that time will suppose himself to discharge his share of the obligation when he pays his taxes." All that need be said is, that if this is the result of Bishop Doane's teaching, he has not only taught well, but has had apt scholars! The truth indeed, seems to be, and the content of the carnest clergy of the Church of England belonging to the high party, are weary and impatient of State. By the same process, protection is obtained from the spirit of the trees and the spirit of the trees and the spirit of the tree days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He look these are supposed to minister to the spirit of the first time upon eternal scenes. He expenses the spirit of the trees for the first time the realities of the worldes and the votary secures his sharks, and other venomous creatures of the water. By the same process, protection is obtained from the spirit of the trees and the spirit of the trees the duration of unending persons, the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He looks these are supposed to minister to the spirit of the first time upon eternal scenes. He expenses the water and by the offering, and the votary secures his sharks, and other venomous creatures of the water. By the same process, protection is obtained from the spirit of the trees and the votary secures his sharks, and other venomous creatures of the water. By the same process, protection is obtained from the spirit of the trees the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He look the days he travels onward in his course, are measured by the revolutions of ages. He look water, to whom the position of the first time upon eteral scenes. He expenses the days he travels onward in his course, are the days he travels onward in his course, their respective domains.

In some parts of the continent, the people select a particular animal as their object of worship, lect a particular animal as their object of worship, for fetish. If a king selects a lion for instance, as his fetish, his subjects are forbidden to harm or kill a lion, on pain of death.

Human sacrifices are also practised to a considerable output.

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Human sacrifices are also practised to a considerable output. Human sacrifices are also practised to a considerable extent. They do this by suspending the victim by the middle of the body from the limb of a tree over the water, in such a manner that his body will just touch the surface, and in this situation he soon becomes a prey to the alligator and the shark. They have also a custom called watering the graves of their ancestors. On the anniversary of the death of a relative, a number of slaves are conducted bound to the place of burial, the body of one bent over the grave, and after some formula has been repeated, the head of the slave is struck off, and another and another victim follows in the same manner. what he interesting Tract you gave us last month. I have felt since I read it as if I had never done any thing for Carist. And such expressions to the common satiors laid up any of their some form nearly every family in my district."

What an interesting Tract you gave us last month. I have felt since I read it as if I had never done any thing for Carist. And such expressions in the common satiors laid up any of their some formula has been repeated, the body of one bent over the grave, and after some formula has been repeated, the head of the body of one bent over the grave, and after some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula has been repeated, the head of the some formula h WHOLE NO. 1352.

death, is unquestionably safe and happy. But who shall teil the sensations of him who dies unprepared to meet his God, when in a moment he finds himself in the world of spirits; not hearing of eternity, but in it; Not asking, is there a God? but trembling in his awful presence. Perhaps while living he despised the Saviour, and stood firm against the thought of eternity. Perhaps he triumphed over the warnings of the Bible; and remained unmoved at death. But where is he? and what his confidence the moment after death? remained unmoved at death. But where is he? and what his confidence the moment after death? God and eternity, and his soul can tell.—Chronicle of the Church.

FIVE NEGATIVES.

It is known that two negatives in English are equivalent to one affirmative. They destroy each other. But it is not so in Greek. They strengthen the negation; and a third negative makes it stronger still, and so a fourth, and a fifth. How strong five negatives must make a negation! But do five ever occur? Whether they ever occur in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the Greek classics, I do not know; but in the five negatives used to strengthen any threa.ening? No. They are connected with a promise, one of the "exceeding great and precious promises," which are given unto us. The case occurs in Heb. xiii. 5, "For He said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." There five negatives are employed. We translate but two of them; but there they all are, as any one may see who looks in his Greek Testament. Now, they need not all have been there. They are not all necessary to express the simple idea that God will never forsake his people. There must have been design in multiving a persister as I do not led not sake his people. There must have been design in multiplying negatives so. I do not believe the phraseology was accidental, and I think it not difficult to guess the design. God meant to be be-lieved in that thing. He would secure the confi-dence of his children in that particular. He knew how prone they were to doubt his constancy—how strongly inclined to that form of unbelief—and strongly inclined to that form of unbelief—and how hable to be harassed by the dread of being forsaken by him; and he would therefore make assurance more than doubly sure. So instead of saying simply, "I will not leave thee," which alone would have been enough, he adds, "nor forsake thee;" and instead of leaving it thus, "I will not leave thee, I will not forsake thee," he uses language equivalent to the following: "I will not, I will not leave thee; I will never, never, never forsake thee." There is a stanza, which very faithfully as well as beautifully expresses if very faithfully as well as beautifully expresses it-

The soul that on Jesus hath lean'd for repose, I will not, I will not desert to his foes; That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake I'll never-no never-no never-forsake.'

How in earnest God appears to be in this mat-ter. How unworthy it is in his children, after such an assurance as this, to suspect that he will forsake them! He cannot. It is impossible for God to lie. Here one who was never known to break his word, assures his people, each of them individually, and five times over in a single sentence, of his continued presence with them—Under similar circumstances, what man of reputed vensity would be discredited? and shall not the God of truth be believed in a like case?—Nevins.

THINGS AGAINST REASON.

It is a hopeless task to enumerate the things without reason. How little of the conduct of without reason. How little of the con uct of multitudes springs from just considerations, and how much of the conduct of the best men is wrought in heedlessness and folly? But we might expect to find actions against reason to he somewhere within the pale of possible calculation. How this is, let each reader judge, after having subjected his own conduct to thorough scrutiny.

Conjugal discord is against reason .- Your hus-Conjugal discord is against reason.—Your husband spoke hastily and too sharply; you retorted with equal asperity; he acted without reason; you against it. A mild and gentle answer, or silent endurance of wrong were much better. Your tart reply will bring you as much pain as it inflicted. The esteem, the love, the tenderness of your husband were all wounded by it. He is now more lightle than ever to blance you without now more liable than ever to blame you without now more hable than ever to blame you without reason; and you need only to retort against reason to complete, in process of time, the utter alienation of his affections—the utter ruin of your own happiness. Did you ever know a family, where is waged this war upon reason, enjoying any permanent, heart-felt peace, any real prosperity? What evil work is not where strife is?

The neglect of Parents is against reason.—What is worse than this increating if we even then this interesting if

is worse than final ingratitude, if we except impiety toward God, which always accompanies it? We know not. But this great sin is as common as the air we breathe. Who is innocent of it? The youth is not innocent who disappoints parental care by self-neglect, by idleness, by vice, or who goes out into the world to toil for himself alone, or for strangers, or for new kindred, forgetful of those who chief solace it is, in declining life, to hear often chief solace it is, in deciming me, by near other from their absent child, and know that they are gratefully, reverentially, tenderly remembered. The wise man fortells in the expressive image y of his day, the calamities which shall come on such ungrateful children. "The eye that mock-eth at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it." What can the the young eagles shall eat it. the church, or heaven, expect from filial

ingrates, whether young or old?

The quarrels of Brothers are against reason.— We have seen the golden chain which binds to-gether the hearts of the same family ruthlessly rent asunder for the sake of a few dollars in the division of an estate. What a happy circle of loving families might they have formed, had it not been for this coveteus spirit. They quarrelled. parted with the spoils which each could force from the stores which parental industry had gathered for them. But they were not happy. None but hearts that love where love is due, that are united

where union should reign, can be happy.

Parental unfaithfulness is against reason.—
Children do not grow to excellence without discipline. They are to be trained to goodness and usefulness. The spontaneous growth of the son of the mind, like that of the earth, are rank weeds, since the lapse of human nature by the first trans-gression. Whoever would reap the first fruits of righteousness from this garden, must act the part of a faithful cultivator. And on none does this culture so much depend, and none does it so much concern, as parents. They must teach their children self-control, sobriety, industry, economy, and instil into their minds lessons of piety and well-doing, or their neglect will return into their own bosoms floods of bitterness. If love to your child is not enough, let self-love prompt you to bring it up in the nurture and admontion of the

He is wise who acts never without reason, and

From the Watchman of the Valley. DO YOU PRAY FOR YOUR PASTOR.

Disciple of Jesus, how much do you pray for your minister? I fear this duty is too much neg-lected. One reason, no doubt, is, many have no heart to pray for themselves. But there are others, praying Christians, who do not seem to un-derstand how important it is to their minister to have a prayer-book. Said one, "I cannot preach, I have lost my prayer-book." How was that? His church did not hold up his hands, and

his heart by their prayer. O how strengthen his heart by their prayer. O how hard it is to preach when there is no one praying! and how easy and secet it is to speak for Christ when there is a spirit of prayer among Christians. Christian, if your minister's labors are not blest, will you not ask if it may not be because you have not prayed for him? Will you not try it a few weeks? Begin to-day. Speak to the Lord have not prayed for him? Will you not try it a few weeks? Begin to-day. Speak to the Lord of him every day, and especially go to church next Sabbath right from your closet, where you have been pleading with the Lord for your minister. Ask the Lord to make him holy; keep him humble; open his mouth and give him just such a message as you, and the rest of the congregation, seed. On how much better your minister will need. O how much better your minister wil preach! And you will love him more; and him sermons will do you more good. You will feel, too, if souls are converted, that you had a hand in Even if your minister is an ordinary man this it. Even if your minister is an ordinate is the way to improve him, and to make yourselves satisfied with him. If many disciples would talk less about their minister, and pray more for him, they would have better sermons and less reuson. they would have better to talk. Now, brother, will you pray more for your minister? Will you my sister? If you do, the result is certain. May the Spirit incline you. A DISCIPLE.

From the Newburg Journal. A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.

Mr. W-, a plain worthy citizen of this county, having a son in one of the principal towns in Virginia, went about two years ago, to pay him a visit. He found him an inmate of the of the first physicians in the placificumstances, and living in gente in affluent circumstances, and living in genteel style. In this family Mr. W. was received and entertained, with all the characteristic hospitality of the South. Upon first entering the parlor, Mr. W. observed the sideboard loaded with decan-ters and glasses, and as the various members of the family entered, they appeared to be in the habit of helping themselves to whatever they fan-cied, and Mr. W. was always invited to partici-pate. The dinner tablewas always replenished with ine, and the guest was, of course, always urged drink with the rest, which from his habits of

rict temperance, he felt constrained to declin On the last day that he spent with this kir family, after frequently declining at dinner to take a glass of wine, which was said to be excellent of its kind, a servant was sent to the cellar; and brought a bottle of champaigne. The host having drawn the cork and poured out a glass for each, Mr. W. was again urged to participate,

but as resolutely declined.

Near the close of the dinner, Mr. W. express in a pleasant manner, the deep sense of obliga-tion he felt for the kind hospitality which he had tion he felt for the kind hospitality which he had received in this family, and added, that as he had been obliged so frequently to decline one article of their entertainment, he felt bound to give a reason for his conduct which he should plain way, and had no doubt it would be received

ith all kindness."

And, continued Mr. W. "notwithstanding all And, continued Mr. W. "notwithstanding all the pleasure I have enjoyed in this kind family, I shall return home with a heavy heart. I shall go trembling for my own son. Till I came here, I supposed he was as temperate as myself. But now I find he is in the habit of drinking more or less wine every day. And I cannot but apprehend the worst consequences." And said he, addressing his kind host, "what if any or all of these uressing his kind host, "what if any or all of these promising sons of yours, (of whom there were five at the table,) with my son, should become drunkards, in consequence of this practice in your family, could you ever forgive yourself?"

The appeal was received in kindness, and Mr. W. bid him adieu.

Last summer he again visited his son, and was kindly entertained in the same family.

kindly entertained in the same family, with all their former hospitality, except that there was no wine or other liquors on the sideboard or dimer table. Mr. W. had noticed the change, but no remark was made on the one side or the other, till the last day of his visit. Then as they were ner the lady of the house rem to Mr. W., "Sir, you have doubtless observed the change in our habits; it is the result of your parting warning. The day after you left, by unanimous consent, we banished the bottles, and

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."—Solomon.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

The following was related at the late anniversaries in London, by Rev. Dr. Cox.

"A circumstance was lately brought to my knowledge, by a person from the East Indies, which tends to illustrate the importance and value of the Bible, and to show in what various the property is benefits may be displayed when we ways its benefits may be displayed when we are not perhaps conscious of the happy effects which it is secretly producing. Archdeacon Corrie, now Bishop of Madras, was at the time f which I speak, the Chaplain of Allahabad,-At that time there was no Hindostanee version of the Scriptures; and it was his custom t translate, on small bits of paper, striking passa ges into the Hindostanee language, and every morning distribute the papers at his door; 20 years afterwards, he received a communication from a missionary at Allahabad, who informed him that a person in ill health had arrived there, had been to visit him. He had come to see his friends, and to die among them after an absence of more than twenty years.— The missionary had visited him there several ne to see his friends, and to die among them times, and was so astonished at his knowledge of the scripture, and his impression of its great realities, that he put the question, "How is it my friend, that you are so well informed in the sacred Scriptures? You have told me you have never seen a missionary in your life, any to teach you the way of life and salvati And what was his answer, my lord? He his hand behind his pillow, and drew out a but dle of well worn and tattered bits of paper ; and he said, "From these bits of paper which a Sahib distributed at my door, whom I have never seen since, have I learned all. These papers, which I received twenty years ago, and have read every day till they are tumbled and spoiled, are passages of Scripture in the Hinlostance language, from them I have derived all the information of eternal realities which I now possess. This is the source of my information. Thence I have derived my know

MARKS OF A GOOD SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER. He is sure to be in his place before the opening of the school, in all weathers-whether it rain or shine, whether it be cold or hot.
he is never late himself, he can recommend his scholars, both by precept and example, the virtue of punctuality. He keeps his place during the whole time of school, and never engages in any conversation with his class or others, but such as are connected with his duties as a teacher. He is also acquainted with the lesson, and is ready to answer any question that may be pro-posed by the smartest scholar in his class. He will not allow himself the mortification of knowing less than those whom he has undertaken to He does not confine himself to the teach. He does not confine himself to the ques-tions in the book, but intersperses with the les-sons such as are suggested by the subject in band. ese are generally practical, and are designed to make the scholars think for themselves. He is familiar with the books in the library, and knows which are the most suitable for his class; and when they return them, examines them in their contents. If any scholar is absent, he visits him at home in

hearts of his scholars. They cannot fail to love him, and there is but little doubt of his being instrumental in their conversion. Such are some of the traits of a good teacher; when any of them are wanting, the effect will be evident in the minds and manners of the scholars.—Phil

THE PRESS AMONG THE NESTORIANS,

Оокооміан, Магсh 29, 1841. The Rev. Justin Perkins gives the following notice of the arrival of the mission press, in a letter to the American Tract Society:

"Urtil last autumn, we continued copying small Scripture Tracts and school cards with the pen, as in previous years, at the expense of your Society; and though this operation was necessarily slow, the matter thus obtained we have found of inestimable value, as used in our schools and cir culated among the people.

"In November last, our printer and press arriv-

ed, to the great joy of ourselves and the Nestorians. At that time we dismissed our copyists, or rather directed their efforts to the operation of the press. The Nestorian clergy had long wished us to make our first work in printing an edition of the Psalms, in the ancient Syriac, adapted to their church service; and as they had waited so long and patiently for the press, as well as in view of the desirableness of the work, we felt constrained to comply with their request. We are printing this edition of the Psalms with marginal references, with which the Nestorians are exceeding. pleased, possessing as they do nothing in the rm of a concordance, or references in their nguage; and this aid to the study of this part of

integrage, and this aid to the study of this part of increase their interest in the sacred volume.

"About three weeks ago we interrupted the printing of the Psalms, for the sake of preparing a Tract, Instructions from the word of God, in the modern Syriac, the spoken language of the Nestorians. The last form of this Tract is now nearly finished. It is no wearly the same of sheet, fifty near Westorians. rians. The last form of this Tract is now nearly inished. It is an octavo of about fifty pages. We print two thousand copies. It consists wholly of matter which you had previously approved, and additional quotations from the Scriptures. This Tract is the first effort at printing ever made in the Nestorian language and character. Our ardent German neighbors are a little before us, by having winted some small metters, which head having printed some small matters, which I sen them some time ago in manuscript as literary curiosities. They have however, done this in the Jacobile character, being unable to obtain type

for the purpose in the other.

"I hardly need say that our press opens a bright era on the prospects of the Nestorians. Through era on the prospects of the Nestorians. Through its instrumentality, the word of God, we cannot doubt, will, ultimately, at least, and we trus

"You will rejoice to hear that we have in creasing encouragement in our work among the Nestorians. All of our number who can speak the native language, preach every Sabbath in their churches twice and thrice, each in as many different places, to large and deeply attentive congregations. The Lord is evidently moving or the minds of this people; and we trust that he has rich spiritual blessings in store for them. The ecelesiastics in this province fully sustain us in all

r missionary operations.
"I should not omit to say that we are multiplying our schools to the utmost extent of our means, in all of which the Scripture cards, furished by your funds, are used with excellent

effect.
"The kind interest which you have so long manifested in our mission, and in our work, is most cheering to our hearts."

CLAIMS OF THE PRESS IN CEVLON.

Mr. E. S. Minor writes, Manepy, March 20,1841: Your very welcome letter is received, and it affords us much pleasure to learn that your Committee are satisfied with the statement of our ac counts, and also that they so fully appreciat the statements that were made in exposition cour wants. We feel greatly encouraged by these circumstances to go on our way rejoicing. The expected grants for our mission will be most timely, as we were on the eve of stopping our Tract operations for want of funds. They will now be prosecuted, though not to the extent which we could wish, as, after the \$3,000 which have become to give us shall have been readyou propose to give us shall have been paid, there will be only \$1,000 available for printing the rest being due to balance, as by the account given in my last. I think, however, that we shall go on to a limited extent in anticipation of the grants of your Committee for next year, which we trust, with the Divine blessing on your efforts, you will be enabled to make to the amount of \$2,500, or \$3,000."

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN 8. SCHOOLS.

From a late number of the Christian Secretary. we gather the following intelligence respecting schools connected with the Hartford (Conn Baptist Association. Twelve, out of twenty-twechurches, report respecting their schools, and these twelve, it appears that ten have enjoyed the reviving influence of God's special grace, in awa kening and converting sinners, and have received interesting accessions to their number from the members of their Bible classes and Sabbath The twelve schools embrace 168 teach. ; 1412 scholars; and they have 2483 "From the reports, it not only appears that ma-

ny of the scholars have been subgrace, but that among some of the Sabbath-schools were first discovered the symptoms of a revival among those churches that have been favored with revivals. It is also stated that the most clear views of the Gospel and the work of grace in the soul was discovered in the experience of Sabbath scholars. One church writes that of 19 baptized, 18 were from the Sabbath school. Another reports 64 baptised from their Sabbath school and Bible class; and from the different reports it ap-pears that 107 have been hopefully converted and baptized from the Sabbath schools of the Association during the past year, and we are sure that not even all have been reported, for some of the churches who have Sunday schools, and have enoved revivals, have made no report on this point, Among these is the 2d church, Hartford, is probable that many of this class have been born again and added to the church in the blessed work enjoyed by them. In view of the rich blessings that God has poured upon our schools, we are constrained to say, "What hath God wrought?" We would most affectionately entreat our brethren who have no Sabbath school, immediately to organize one, and enlist soul and body in this de-lightful garden of benevolent effort, from which God gives us to gather some of the choicest fruits. God gives us to gather some of the enoicest trues. We trust the pastors, superintendants, teachers and friends will take more interest in the quarterly meetings, and manifest it by a more punctual attendance and more faithful reports. O! let us labor more faithfully, pray more fervently, that this year may be more signally a year of the right hand of the Most High among the schools of this Association.'

Respecting the fruits of a late revival in Ridgebury, (Conn.) it is said:
"The converts are converts are mostly young. Rather ore than half of them are males. A majority of them it is believed, were connected with the Sabbath school. One class, of about a dozen young ladies, were all hopefully converted. This class is taught by a married female. Some of absent, he visits him at home in order to ascertain the cause of his absence. He sympathizes with those that are afflicted, and supplies the wants of such as are in necessity. He is especially anxious for the salvation of his scholars, and does not think his work done when he has heard them recite their lessons. He gives much good advice, points out the temptations they will have to meet with, and endeavours to guard them against them. He is kind, affectionate and cheerful, and has acquired a perfect control over the

REVIVAL IN GEORGIA

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Charles bserver, dated " Newnan, (Ga.) Nov. 4, 1841.

A meeting commenced in the Baptist Church of his place, under the pastoral care of the Remers Davis, on Friday before the fourth Sabbath a August. During the first two days of the meeting there was nothing apparently very explicit, ex-cept that perhaps a few Christians felt a little more sensibly than usual for the surrounding desolations of Zion. On Sabbath there were some indications of Zion. On Sabbath there were some indications of the presence of God's Spirit; a few persons were found apparently awakened with a sense of their lost condition. It was determined to protract the meeting and call in more ministerial aid; which was done accordingly. And during the progress of the first week the Ministers and Christians of the three denominations fell in together to labor and pray as in one common cause. The congregations increased daily, and the number awakened increased pray as in one common cause. The congr increased daily, and the number swakened ed in a greater proportion. Many who came to look and wonder, were soon brought under the sa cred influence, and constrained to cry for mercy The meeting continued with intense solemnity and interest for a little more than three weeks, including change of heart, besides a number of colored persons. This gracious outpouring of the Spirit was not confined exclusively to any age, nor sex, nor station. From the youth of fourteen up to the man of forty-five, every age and condition were made its happy subjects. Many pious wives gained their husbands—many pious parents their sons and daughters. Some Universalists and Infidels who stood long as veterans in the enemy's camp, have changed banners, and have enlisted in a holy warfare against sin under the Great Captain of our Salvation. O what hath God wrought for us in our little Zion! We had, previous to the recent revival, what might be called a decidedly religious community. Very few families which did not in part or wholly belong as members to one or other of the Churches; but the Saviour's wondrous grace the Churches; but the Saviour's wondrous grace has now increased the number of the pious it

has now increased the number of the pious in our midst until comparatively few individuals are left. As respects the means which seemed to be said tified during this season of God's merciful visitation, they were prayer, exhortation, and the declaration of the plain, pungent truths of the Gospel Not often have we heard Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Ministers deliver the words of eter resbyterian Ministers deliver the words of ete al life so nearly together on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. Since the meeting twenty have united with the Presbyterian Church of this place, four of whom had been members before, but had been long absent from their several communions. Four united with White Oak Church, making twenty-four who have united with our Church es as the fruits principally of the recent season of mercy. The Methodist Church of this place has accepted an exact of their place has been described in the place has been described in the place has the first place has the first place has been described in the place has eceived upwards of thirty, and the Baptist Church

pwards of ten; and there are others who will yet inite with some branch of the Church. Truly we have cause of unspeakable gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for what he has done for our Thurches in this part of Zion.
Your brother in the Gospel, J. Y. ALEXANDER

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1841. RECENT LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following was the number of students : some of the German Universities in the summer of 1841. Those, who are not included in the three columns of theological, law and medical students

C'niversity.	Theol.	Law.	Med.	Total.
Berlin,	350	463	381	1561
Bonn,	175	217	92	609
Breslau,	218	103	108	612
Frieburg,	104	80	89	255
Goettingen,	165	233	220	703
Halle,	425	99	119	705
Heidelberg,		411	148	654
Sena		160	F-2	447
Leipsic	234	365	158	903
Marburg,	67	92	41	264
Munich,	170	373	143	1297
Tuebingen,				731
Wuertzburg,	83	60	141	458
****	* 1			

The corps of instruction at Berlin, consists of heological faculty 11, in the legal 9, in the medical 95 in the philosophical 34; total 63.

The present king of Prussia is an eniment patron this behalf are highly appreciated by literary men. The king's birth-day has been lately celebrated with much ceremony, by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Augustus Boeckh, the distinguished philologist, pronounced an oration which warmly ulogised the monarch. Happily his regard for the proof of this are his efforts to protect the Protestar ects in Syria.

A new grammar of the Greek language has latebeen published, by Prof. Crosby of Dartmouth ments of General Grammar, the Rules of Greek Grammar, so far as they apply to the Attic and Com-Greek inflections. It is termed a practical grammar, because it is not the author's aim to di points of criticism, but to show in the plainest manner, the forms and constructions which occur in the Greek classic writers. The parts containing the Syntax, is not yet published. The work is finely executed by Folsom, Wells and Thurston, of Cambridge. Crocker & Brewster of this city are the publishers. Our classical schools have now the choice between the grammars of Goodrich, Fisk, Kendrick, Sophocles and Crosby. The large grammar of Buttman, is for advanced students. Two editions have been sold. The Grammar of Dr Bullions, which is used somewhat in the Middle

Two editions of Montague's complete edition of the works of Lord Bacon are publishing simultaneously in this country; one in two large volumes octavo, in Philadelphia, and the other in numbers, in New York.

Rev. Dr. Turner, Prof. of Bib. Lit. in the N. Y. Prot. Epis. Theol. Sem. has published a volum entitled "Companion to the Book of Genesis It is not intended to be a complete Commentary on the book. It is the author's object to illustrate it by a constant reference to the original text, to other portions of Scripture, and to the best sources and aids of interpretation. We have, in the first place, a general introduction, in which the Divine nuthority of the book is vindicated against recent objections. Then follows an analysis of the book. The last part of the volume is taken up with critical some of the more difficult texts. The notes on views of Dr. Palfrey, in relation to the origin and nature of the Sabbath, are considered at large, and conclusively answered. The volume, though intended mainly for those who are able to read the original text, may yet be consulted with advantage by the intelligent English reader or Sabbath school

THE ROMANISTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

An English missionary in New Zealand write that the Roman Catholic bishop is liberal in his gifts to the natives; some of them are handsom uperfine cloaks, with scarlet collars for principal chiefs, and a profusion of Popish baubles. Some of the more shrewd natives observe, " If what he

and tobacco?" Others again say, "Well, we shall | seems to every one a long, dull and unsuitable one. build a house for him, and allow him to remain a long as he gives us property." But the papists con-tend against mighty odds, when they contend against the word of God, which word is rapidly spreading through the breadth of the land. The New Testament has been translated into the New Zealand language more than two years; and great progress now been made in various parts of the Testament. The British and Foreign Bible Society ave recently made a noble grant of 10,000 New Testaments in the New Zealand language. The natives have learned to use this sword of the Spirit with considerable advoitness. At a late baptism at Waimate, 20 of the natives who renounced Popery, were received into the church. Among the reason assigned for abandoning popery, one was, that the religion too much resembled their own, and they had not the word of God given them. The Rom ish bishop one day met with one of the natives and, speaking about the Protestant missionaries, he "They have houses, and wives, and children all their love is for them; but we have none, therefore all ours is for you." The native asked, " Is it wicked, then, for a missionary to have a wife and children?" He said, "I am an apostle and hishon of Christ, and I tell you it is." The native answered, "St. Paul was also an apostle; and he said, 'a bishop ought to be the husband of one wife." ' The papist said no more.

Another native said, "You call our missionarie idulterers, because they are married, and are living with their wives, but if you call them adulterers, you must call Peter an adulterer; for it says here in my Testament, that "Peter's wife's mother was sick of a fever.

THE TEARS OF GOOD MEN.

They weep through the same causes which call orthother men's tears. But from reasons peculiar to them, they often weep. They weep in godly sorrow over sin. They have not yet wholly escap ed its power. The smitten foe so far recovers a hasty sway as to give them sore wounds. Here are their most bitter sorrows. How many tears trickled down the cheek of the fallen David and the fallen Peter. Count up the tears that flow. through the saint's sorrow for sin, and they are more than those over the various forms of worldl adversity.

But the saint sometimes sheds the tears of joy He gets so near to God and has such an experien of his goodness, that the heart is melted. As from the smitten rock, the waters flow, so the overflow ing gladness of the soul constrains the tears of jor

The righteous shed too, the tears of nity. Their sensibilities are powerfully swakened by the spiritual woes and perils of their fellow men. They cannot see the insanity of sin, the madness with which men are making a dreadful wreck of all their hopes of heaven, without tears. If temporal truth, for the barbarous habit of spending their in advancing and rightly directing it. And now woes of men move their heart with compassion and ause the sympathizing tear, much more should the woes inflicted and threatened by sin.

The dishonor of God, causes the tears ien. "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law." As the grieved nominal Universalists of this city, who are abundant that which is from above. child is tenderly affected by the indignities done a beloved parent, so it is with the child of God. God's glory is dear to good men. It is identified for want of time to read them, "especially where with their own happiness. The blow falls on them, that is struck at the honor of their Lord

The tears of good men will not always fall. This pers. is the only world where they will weep. The sorrows of the flesh and of the Spirit, as one after another, they have come, have not left the cheek long dry. Nor do good men expect to go on to the grave without any more weeping. Yet is it a thanks most heartily. They have done a good serblessed truth, every tear makes the number less. theological teachers, 18 law, 38 medical and 74
They may sprinkle them all along the thorny road philosophical; total 142. At Halle, there are in the of their earthly pilgrimage, but that journey will pressure of necessity, we are curious to know what But to of their earthly pilgrimage, but that journey will pressure of necessity, we are curious to know what soon be finished. shall wipe away all tears. He had permitted the were some dignitary among them to hold nothing causes of them to exist. It was seen best that the of literature and science. His zealous exertions in good man should go weeping to glory. But the end is answered as probation closes. All the causes of tears are removed by Omnipotent Love.

He saw the tears of the humble Hezekiah, and are, will do well to own that book. those of the penitent and weeping David, and Jerinterests of morality and religion is no less earnest the devoted Paul, as the spiritual miseries of men than it is for those of learning. An interesting opened the fountains of grief. These tears were precious is God's sight. So are those that persecution now wrings from the saints; and those of the grieved pastor over languishing Zion; and those On these occasions lectures on the various subjects of the pious parent over the unconverted child; and fellow traveller to eternity. These tears are all mon Dialects, and a series of tables illustrative of not show that God values them, eternity will not the members may have chosen to introduce fail to do it.

reproof they are, sinner, to your hardness of heart! neighboring towns. A cold and searching North ting a Common School fund of £50,000, for Should sin make them weep, and the far higher Wester had something to do probably with their power of it in you, cause you no emotion. Can detention. While moreover, you see those penitential tears unmoved?

shed over you. Living saints, and some that are in their graves, have wept over your guilt and dan- has been in that turbulent school house, in the ger. Could you misunderstand those tears? Had they not intelligible language? Was there not a noble proficiency in all maritime knowledge, we voice in them, clear, loud, and suited to pierce the are sorry they are not more forward in entering heart? Such tears are arrows-sharp and piercing appeals. They may be resisted; but it is only man's tears, as one once confessed his sin to the man who had maliciously and outrageously provoked him, proved terrible eloquence. It broke the hard heart, and forbade all peace till it was found at the foot of the cross. So the tears of the pious over their sins, should open the fountain of your grief over the deeper stains of your own.

UNIVERSALISM.

We have not been in the way, of late, of becoming particularly acquainted with the present state of this system. But we have before us a Volume that gives us much light on this subject, and pure light it is, because it emenates directly from the distorting medium through which the rays pass, so that the sad picture cannot be laid to the perversican get the testimony of the ardent supporters of delusions to the practical workings of them. They have no temptation to make the case worse than it is; hence we give full credit to the statements which follow respecting the present state of Universalism. We find the quotation from Universalist writers in a very valuable little work, entitled "Universalism s it is," by Rev. E. F. Hatfield of New-York.

The following graphic sketch is from Rev Mr. Whittemore. "When he [the Universalist preacher] goes to conduct the services of public corship, he sees about half as many people as there are pews, scattered over the house; some below and some in the gallery; no singers, so that the joyful part they perform must be omitted. He

He announces his text and endeavors to preach, but it is lifeless reading after all. His congregation have fixed themselves in a situation to suffer the least torture; if in summer, they sleep and nod; if in winter, they bury themselves in their cloaks and go into a torpid state."

The same writer eloquently describes the miserable manner in which many of their preachers are rants could tell, who have traversed hill and dale with the gospel message on their tongues, for which they have had the privilege of obtaining about half enough to meet their expenses. I have heard some of their narratives, and I always feel when I listen to them, as though they had not only entered the kingdom with much tribulation, but had found a good share of it within." And we will say when we hear such a fact, that such preachers, at even such a price, got all they earned. Mr. Balfour, high authority among Universalists,

says, "Few men of talents, unless mere loiterers, will seriously engage in the work of the ministry, very satisfactory to numbers present who were not until they see more love and zeal among Universalists to provide for them and their families. They (the preachers of some societies) drag out for a year or two, a miserable existence as preachers in a place, and leave it probably in debt, hoping to find some well written exhibition of the cares, responsibiliother place, where Universalists have more common sense, if not of more Christianity among them." The writer gives a sad account of the manner in

which Universalist authors are requited for their Many valuable suggestions were made by duffer labors. "Few," says he, "have published more ent gentlemen. Interesting facts were stated rebooks of this kind than myself. But so far from lating to the use of various apparatus for drawing my publications being a profit to me, they have been a bill of expense and much perplexity, in use of materials for this purpose. The disposition addition to all my labor in writing them; so of children to amuse themselves in this way is well much so, that I have been tempted to curse the day known, and advantage can be taken of it to min-I ever published a book. Many Universalists have gle valuable instruction with this species of recregot my books, and either from want of honesty, or carelessness, have forgotten to pay for them. call be such a fool as I have been, to publish books on Universal Salvation, if this is the way their labors are to be rewarded? I AM HEART SICK OF IT; and to be told my books have contributed much to of teachers and others is there brought to light, and the rapid spread of Universalism, has no tendency added to the common stock of knowledge; while to remove this kind of sickness." It is a well animated discussion by individuals of different known fact that other sects seldom buy or sell Uni- cupations in life, developes, and often powerfully versalist books, therefore the above rebukes fall up- impresses great and important principles. Espen the heads of Universalists.

the same writer testifies. "Very few of these have or less to do with education, in one form or anothbeen a source of much prefit to their proprietors; er, and are able therefore to aid essentially in carry. any of them have been a dead loss, and are abaning on such conventions; while their connection doned; and some of them are struggling for life, with the moral and religious welfare of the young,

that in one of their societies, "those they deemed it. Ministers of the gospel have slways take their right-hand men, have deserted from their deep interest in the great cause of education, and ranks, or abandoned their posts in the citadel of their influence has been of the happiest character Sundays in rambling for recreation, or in loung- that so much is done in this cause, and so much ing and loitering for ease. Some attend once in likely to be done that has not the utmost promis four weeks, some once in twelve, some once or of wisdom, it becomes them to stand by the cause twice a year, and some when some celebrated and exert all their influence to secure that the wis brother visits us. Not more than one half of the dom of men should be mingled with, and directed by dantly able to pay for one of our best weeklies, take one of them." The writer thinks it cannot be people READ THE BIBLE SO LITTLE AS UNIVERSA. LISTS GENERALLY DO, who take none of our pa-

We think that Universalists as a body will not vice in showing the rottenness of the system. And, would be disclosed were there no such pressureback, but give us the whole truth. Our readers will be instructed by the above quotations.

Mr. Hatfield has done a good service by presenting the world with "Universalism as it is," and The tears of good men are precious before God. | those of our readers who wish to see things as they

wept over guilty Israel, and those of BARNSTABLE COUNTY EDUCATION CON-VENTION.

For some years past there has been held in this county an Annual Convention of School Teachers and others friendly to the cause of education. College. The volume is designed to contain the those of an affectionate friend over the danger of a gentlemen, appointed for the purpose, which have been followed by discussions upon the subjects inseen. Not one of them falls in vain. If time does troduced by the lectures, on such other topics as cumstances to the station he then occupied.

The Convention was held the present year in that the inhabitants of Cape Cod are not generally But the tears of Christian compassion have been very deeply interested in the subject of education The instruction that most of them have received neighboring ocean, and while they have made a nto the cause of general education.

The Convention was, however, well attended by stern and deep depravity that can do it. A good the gentlemen and ladies of that handsome and flourishing village where it was held. The business of the convention was introduced by a lecture by Mr. Capen, of the Sandwich Academy. He showed what were the principal objects of Edecation, and some of the best means of obtaining them. There should have been more care and pains in the preparation of his lecture, which would have resulted in greater compactness of thought and consequently would have been more effective. It was creditable to the speaker's zeal tian world is there more need of the establishmen and enterprize in the cause of education.

The afternoon exercises were commenced by a ecture, by Mr. Crowell (of the Wing School in Sandwich) to a large assemblage of scholars from ninaries of that system themselves. There is no the different schools in the village. This address was full of valuable suggestions to the scholars, delivered in a manner suited to awaken and keep up ty and enmity of opponents. It is well when we their attention. Mr. Wing of Sandwich, Principal of the boys school at Spring Hill, followed in a lecture on the Discipline of schools. This was a well writen performance and abounded in judicious suggestions respecting the government of the

After a short recess a lecture was delivered by Rev. II. Hooker of Falmouth, on the Influence of correct moral feelings, on the cultivation of the Intellect. The speaker maintained that moral rectitude of the heart promoted intellectual vivacity and animation; kept the mind in its right balance, which vicious passions destroyed, secured the divine blessing on mental efforts; secured the stimulus of an approving conscience; led the mind to delight in reflecting on those nobler themes of revelahas come to tell us be true, and for our special ben- begins with a prayer, but there is no feeling; he tion which expand and invigorate the mind, &c., Church of Scotland in the whole Province—far di efit to believe, why bribe us with cloaks, blankets knows not what to say; he labors through it, and it and hence inferred that every system of education tant from each other, and unconnected by any

which does not include the discipline of the mora feelings is essentially defective.

A question suggested by this subject, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Mann, Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education, who was present, brought out some very valuable remarks by that gentleman He said he believed there was no schools in the state where the Scriptures were not used, either as a regular reading book, or as a book of devotion supported. "What sad tales some of our poor itin- He maintained, with great earnestness and eloquence, the importance of enforcing correct moral habits upon children and youth, and the co of their evil passions; that in case of any particular species of vice or immorality in the school, it were worth the while to spend the whole day or several days in laying the axe at the root of the evil. He regarded the right training of conscience and the due enforcement of moral obligation, as of the highest importance, and that the other parts of education were comparatively thrown away with out this. The sentiments expressed by the Secretary on this subject were honorable to him and before aware that views so discriminating and decided were entertained in that quarter.

The evening Session was introduced by a lecture from Mr. Crowell, above named. This was a

A discussion followed in reference to the best aanner of interesting the young in their studies Who We regret being compelled to leave the Conven-

ings for such a purpose. The valuable experience cially ought ministers of the gospel, where it Their periodicals are in a sorrowful condition as practicable, to attend. They generally have more uncertain but death will be the issue."

demands that they participate in those delibA distinguished Universalist of Philadelphia says
erations which have so important a bearing upon

DR. CAREY'S HAND-BILL

This distinguished ornament of the Missionary use, seemed fitted by nature, to be the pioneer of the gospel in India. His burning love and zeal for the good of the perishing heathen, set on fire the pious minds it came in contact with around him, feel very much obliged to their high-priests for and he was himself the man whom that love and dropping the veil at this rate, and suffering the zeal designated to go to India. Unconquerable world to look behind it. But we give them our perseverance, was a distinguished feature of his character. And another was the power of turning every thing to good account in the prosecution o

But to the Hand-bill. He landed in India in 1793. Such was his poverty when he arrived, that he was obliged to gain a living by his personal labor; and for this purpose, he offered his services by a hand-bill to the public, to make and repair shoes. Having been a journeyman shoemaker, he now availed himself of his trade to gain a support. From this humble condition he rose to the di guished bonor of having occupied the chair of three Professorships of Oriental languages, and of having translated and superintended the publication of the gospel in forty different tongues in the Eastern

It is an interesting fact, that when in the height of his honors as the most distinguished linguist and Oriental scholar in that part of the world, he tool pleasure in nailing up the original hand-bill against the wall of his study, and expatiating on that grace of God that had raised him from so humble cir

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CANADA -The Canadian the establishment and maintenance of Common must be admitted, Schools throughout the Province—the fund to be derived from the sale of school lands and Government Grants. A Superintendant of Education is appointed, with a salary not exceeding £750 per un, whose duties are various and comprehe sive. The Townships and Parishes are to be div ded into school Districts; and each district asses sed in a sum not exceeding £50 for the erection a school house, and £10 for the purchase of school books. A General School Committee is to be an qually chosen in each Township or Parish, wit own Commonwealth. No school is entitled to sup port from the fund unless it shall have been of nine months of the year, and attended by at least 15 ch idren, nor unless the inhabitants shall have paid a sum either by assessment or otherwise, equ to the sum apportioned. All the Committees are bound too, to make an annual report to the super intendant of Education. In no part of the Chrisof an effective system of common school education than in Canada. Success to this new effort is mos fervently to be desired; but how far it can be carried out in the present state of intellectual improve ment and religious prejudice, remains to be seen.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The British Societ for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign par (Episcopal) has furnished to this Island three adtional clergymen, to take charge of the vacante gregations at Georgetown, New-London, and Pe Hill. " In a new country like this," says the zette, " every arrival of respectable, well educand pious individuals, must be hailed with gre pleasure, as an accession of moral strength, nding to elevate the character of con large." No hing certainly, exerts so beneficen! influence on the intelligence and morality of a p ple as the constant presence and faithful labors of true servants of Jesus Christ-to whatever denot ination they may belong.

PRESENTERIASISM IN NEW-BRUSSWICK .- Te years ago there were but three ministers of

clesiastical tie. Since been formed, and a ion with the parent ties there are now two or three-in th bors are not confine partake of a missions almost all the Pro out the colony.

NOVEM

NEW PU MR. BRADFORD'S A BETA KAPPA Socie Sept. 2, 1841. pp. 52 kins. The subject of this

ing favorable to true dental Theory hostile t It does much credit to the author. It display dences of Christianity, amount authority of R grown over to thorns and miry places of a w phy. Dr. Bradford generation now movi must soon disappear fr testimony to the suffici for our guidance-to t and Philosophy-and to learning in its bearing one, as a man "ready an honorable posthum satisfied to leave behi respect his talents, and v who does not?-pay hir careful consideration of appreciation of the earns with which he has ur gretted that so many ty

POOLISH CUSTOMS. 24. North-Wareham. This pamphlet may w It is not an offshoot of shows the results of vi metical calculation T but not large enough t they are startling, but, no danger of their awa hension. One inferences by the whole, viz. doing every thing to the ing almost every thing confusion Let the exp for the gratification of ed with its expenditures ness in the world, and are "lovers of their own from God by wicked wo

SLAVERY OF THE UNIT

THE PHILOSOPHY OF John Foster. pp. 3 Loring. 1841. The author of "Essays o Living for Immortality, name, his works, his in the church of the living G in the purchase of any we we have ever heard. In

philosopher, the tender-he trepid defender of truth, a Of the work above name repeat what is said on the tion of popular instruction quote the opinion of Dr. of it thus :- "a work, w as it confessedly is, has sandth part of the attenti appears to me that we are state of our country and the reasonings and exhe production, applicable and

THE ANABANTH. A Gift American S. S. Union. 5 Cornhill. The chasteness, beauty,

ume, will render it a favor sess it, while its rare comb lead to its selection by the Sabbath school teacher s expressive token of affect they wish to be kept in le copy we have met with, is er, in the beauty and strer per maker, engraver, print as by the simplicity and pu is embellished with nine cluding the frontispiec

lobo ; An historical sketch tory, daring the time of 167-150, pp. 243. Ame ton; Depository, No. 5 C Of the period referred to of the whole period from canon till the Advent of little is commonly known; time with nearly all men. tessible sources of informa sephus is a creditable histo writers are in the main we period too is one of great i as forming the season of pre of the Saviour, and elucid the old Testament. Why ical records more studied? existence and true charact stood-or-strong doubts pro The volume before us will a ter right, and create a new occurred between the days It is happily contrived to er teachers or learners.

Moral Tales. By Robert ings. pp. 158. New-York Boston; Tappan & Dennet These are not only " mor ful ones, leaving none b strongly imprinted on the the old will alike be char ness, edified by their mo structed how to live useful

Pp. 197 American S. S. pository, No. 5 Cornhill. "The Morning Star" of British Isles, whose reflect joy, deserves the particular sh and American Christian splendor, increased in no midnight darkness through upon the world; but its light Penetrating the dark places of vealing to the eyes of men, embling and consternati done of the Papacy. Prof.

is subject, addressed tary of the Mass. present, brought out by that gentleman. no schools in the re not used, either as a book of devotion. earnestness and eloreing correct moral h, and the correction case of any particu-ity in the school, it the whole day or ining of conscience ral obligation, as of t the other parts of brown away withsed by the Secre-

riminating and dequarter. duced by a lec. amed. This was a nres, responsibili-

able to him and

esent who were not

ence to the best in their studies. re made by differwere stated reparatus for drawing ldren, by their own The disposition in this way is well taken of it to minhis species of recre

leave the Conven away deeply im-aving annual meet-aluable experience ought to light, and knowledge; while nowledge; while is of different ocoften powerfully principles. Espeospel, where it is perally have more e form or anoth sentially in carry. their connexion lfare of the young.

a those delib-a bearing upor always taken education, and iest characte g it. And now tmost promise nd by the cause, ure that the wi hand directed by

BILL. the Missionary be the pioneer of g love and zeal

m that love and . Unconquerable power of turning nded in India is en he arrived, the

then, set on fire

y his personal lamake and repair nn shoemaker, he gain a support e to the distinges, and of havin publication of the in the Easte

when in the heigh shed linguist an the world, he took d hand-bill agai ing on that grac om so humble ccupied.

.- The Canadian of £50,000, for nce of Common the fund to be ands and Governe eeding £750 per and comprehenes are to be divich district asse the erection urchase of school ittee is to be at is entitled to sup nded by at least ants shall hav otherwise, equ Committees ar ort to the super of the Chris establishme school education w effort is mo far it can be ca

ectual improve ins to be seen. British Society in Foreign part land three addi of the vacant con ndon, and Po is," says the Gawell educate iled with gre al strength, of community so beneficent a ichfol labors of

UNSWICE.-Ten inisters of th

hatever denom-

hars are not confined to single congregations, but artake of a missionary character, and are extended almost all the Presbyterian settlements through-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. BRADFORD'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY IN BOWDOIN COLLEGE. Sept. 2, 1841. pp. 52, oct. Boston; S. G. Simp-The subject of this Address is, "Human learn-

ing favorable to true religion. But the Transcental Theory hostile to the Christian Revelation." li does much credit to the head and the heart of the author. It displays a familiarity with the evidences of Christianity, and a reverence for the paramount authority of Revelation, which is refreshing to the spirit of one who has sometimes occato traverse the fields of modern speculation, grown over to thorns and briars, or the marshes d miry places of a wild and wayward philoso-Dr. Bradford is among the fathers of the generation now moving on the stage of life, and nst soon disappear from among men. But his

testimony to the sufficiency of the Oracles of God our guidance-to the insufficiency of Reason and Philosophy-and to the true value of human learning in its bearings on Religion-is such an one, as a man "ready to depart," and desirous of n honorable postbumous reputation, may be well atisfied to leave behind him. May those who espect his talents, and venerate his character-and does not?-pay him at least the homage of a careful consideration of his opinions, and of a just appreciation of the carnestness and purity of motive th which he has urged them. It is to be regretted that so many typographical errors are per mitted to deface a work of so much merit.

SLAVERY OF THE UNITED STATES TO SINFUL AND FAOLISH CUSTOMS. By Charles Simmons. pp 24 North-Wareham. 1841.

This pamphlet may well be read and pondered It is not an offshoot of the spirit of fanaticism, but shows the results of vice and folly, by cool arithtical calculation These calculations are large, at not large enough to give us the whole truth are startling, but, as sober verities, there is o danger of their awakening too much appre-One inference is irresistibly forced upon s by the whole, viz. that as a people, instead of being every thing to the glory of God, we are doing almost every thing to our own shame and nusion Let the expenditures of our country, or the gratification of lust and passion, be contrast d with its expenditures for the promotion of holiness in the world, and none can deny that men "lovers of their own selves" and "alienated om God by wicked works."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF POPULAR IGNORANCE. By John Foster. pp. 318, 18mo. Boston; Jumes Loring. 1841.

The author of " Essays on Decision of Character," Living for Immortality," &c. will never die. His me, his works, his influence will be coeval with church of the living God. No risk is incurred a the purchase of any work from his pen, of which we have ever heard. In him the Christian and the sopher, the tender-hearted penitent, and the intrepid defender of truth, are wonderfully combined.

Of the work above named, it is only necessary to peat what is said on the title page-" revised by author expressly for the Society for the promoon of popular instruction in Great Britain;" and note the opinion of Dr. J. P. Smith, who speaks it thus :- "a work, which, popular and admired sit confessedly is, has never met with a thou-adth part of the attention which it deserves. It ars to me that we are now at a crises in the ate of our country and the world which renders reasonings and exhortations of that eloquent duction, applicable and urgent beyond all powof mine to express."

THE AMARANTH. A Gift for all seasons. pp. 235.
American S. S. Union. Boston; Depository, No.
5 Cornhill.

The chasteness, beauty, and elegance of this volme, will render it a favorite with those who posess it, while its rare combination of attractions will ad to its selection by the parent, the brother, the abbath school teacher and the friend, as a very spressive token of affection for those by whom ev wish to be kept in long remembrance. The py we have met with, is unsurpassed by any othe, in the beauty and strength given it by the paper maker, engraver, printer, and binder, as well s by the simplicity and purity of its contents. It s embellished with nine finished engravings, inding the frontispiece and vignette.

boo; An historical sketch, illustrating Jewish history, during the time of the Maccubees, B. C. 167-150. pp. 243. American S. S. Union. Boston; Depository, No. 5 Cornhill.

Of the period referred to in this volume-indeed, the whole period from the closing of the sacred mon till the Advent of Christ-400 years-but the is commonly known; it is a blank portion of Wardwell, Andover, are the publishers. with nearly all men. And yet there are acessible sources of information in regard to it. Jophus is a creditable historian. The Apocryphal there are in the main worthy of reliance. The eriod too is one of great interest to the Christian, forming the season of preparation for the coming the Saviour, and elucidating the Prophecies of he old Testament. Why then, are not its historrecords more studied? Probably, because their listence and true character are not well underod-or-strong doubts prevail of their credibility. le volume before us will contribute to set the matright, and create a new interest in events that carred between the days of Malachi and Christ. his happily contrived to interest all readers, es evially the members of our Sabbath schools, whethteachers or learners.

MORAL TALES. By Robert Merry. With engrav-ings. pp. 158. New York; John S. Taylor & Co. Boston; Tappon & Dennet. 1741.

These are not only "moral tales," but delightones, leaving none but salutary impressions. strongly imprinted on the mind. The young and the old will alike be charmed with their naturaltess, edified by their moral sentiments, and in

fructed how to live usefully and happily. Wickliffe and his Times. By Prof. E. Pond, pp. 197 American S. S. Union. Boston; Depository, No. 5 Cornhill.

The Morning Star " of the Reformation in the British Isles, whose reflected radiance we still endeserves the particular " observation " of Britand American Christians. It has a peculiar leudor, increased in no small measure by the hidnight darkness through which it would burst on the world; but its light was strong, and clear, Petetrating the dark places of corruption, and reiling to the eyes of men, abominations that cause ing and consternation among the myrmidone of the Papacy. Prof. Pond has rendered an

desiastical tie. Since then, two Presbyteries have been formed, and a Synod organized in connexion with the parent church.

In most of the counties there are now regular Clergymen—in some, no or three—in the whole sixteen; and their lates the continuous or three—in the whole sixteen; and their lates the continuous or three—in the whole sixteen; and their lates the continuous or three in the whole sixteen; and their lates the continuous or three in the whole sixteen; and their lates the continuous or the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion, by bringing out a volume so well adapted to make the rising generation acquainted with the superstitions of former days. And the A. S. S. Union deserves thanks for giving it to the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion, by bringing out a volume so well adapted to make the rising generation acquainted with the superstitions of former days. And the A. S. S. Union deserves thanks for giving it to the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion, by bringing out a volume so well adapted to make the rising generation acquainted with the superstitions of former days. And the A. S. S. Union deserves thanks for giving it to the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion, by bringing out a volume so well adapted to make the rising generation acquainted with the superstitions of former days. And the A. S. S. Union deserves thanks for giving it to the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion, by the proving out a volume so well adapted to make the rising generation acquainted with the superstitions of former days. And the A. S. S. Union deserves thanks for giving it to the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion, and the counter that the public in a style so well suited in valuable service to Zion acquainted to make the rising generation acquainted with the superstitions of former days.

THE JUVENILE NATURALIST; or, Walks in the Country. By Rev. B. H. Draper. Autumn & Winter. pp. 232. New York; D. Appleton & Co. Boston; B. B. Mussey. 1842.

Our young friends have a series of pleasant and with a safe guide. If their senses are awake ders of nature, by what they learn during these short walks. The volume is highly ornamented with cuts, and well suited to the taste of those who love to see blended the dulce and utile in their read-

B Mussey.
These stories like the "Conversations" we have oticed before, are full of that simplicity and ease which so strongly characterise the well known au thor of Rollo, in all his labors for the benefit of the oung. They will of course find favor with thos oung and ingenious minds, that never fail to repay with smiles and caresses the affectionate attention paid to their improvement, by their superiors in years and understanding.

THE LIFE BOAT. By Rev. Alexander McClure. pp. 31. Boston; C. C. Dean. An allegorical sketch of the gospel plan of salva-

on, very happily conceived and drawn, and exposing very briefly, yet satisfactorily, the variety of the pleas urged by an unbelieving world against the acceptance of the "Great Salvation," and i indication of their own folly.

THE PLEASANT WAY. Mass. S. S. Depositors

procure it-read it-remember it, and obey it through life, to themselves, their parents, the but illustrated by facts, which at once amuse and the heart, and guide the feet in "the narrow way to heaven.

to heaven.
Essays, By OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. B. New-York;

permit a word to be said of their literary character by one who claims a common share of modesty To a religious character they make no pretensions Their moral tendencies are on the whole good To the man of refined taste, and the lover of ele gant literature, they furnish a rich repast. The present edition belongs to "Appleton's Miniature Classical Library," and is very tastefully executed

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSON By Daniel DeFoe; with a Memoir of the author, and an Essay on his writings. pp. 492, 800. New-York; D. Appleton. Boston; B. B. Massey. Of the various works of fiction abroad, perhap none are more unaveceptionable than this well known and popular volume. It is brought out in fine style, with the wood cut illustrations of Grandville, and will doubtless find its way, without any further recommendation into the libraries of the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, where it has never been a stranger.

is the name, Marcia, and the book is a pretty one

Works of the Younger President Edwards.

the missionaries of the American Baptist Board, at Bankok, Siam, aged thirty.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, Bishop of the Episcopal church in Virginia, died at Lynchburg, on Friday 12th instant, wither he had gone a few days before for the purpose of consecrating a church. This venerable divine was in the eightieth year of his age, and at the period of bis attack was in the active discharge of his duies. tive discharge of his duties.

Sudden Death.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Frederick Tuckerman, of this village, while engaged in preaching to a congregation at Manchester, N. Y. fell down in the pulpit, and immediatly expired He had complained in the morning of feeling unwell, and stated to his hearers that he did not know the control of the feel. as he should be able to speak long, for he felt

as he should be able to speak long, for he lest strangely.

Soon after taking his text and opening his discourse he fairted, and almost immediately breathed his last. His disease was probably one of the heart. Mr. T. was formerly a preacher among the Methodists, but for several years has been connected with the Presbyterian denomination. He served his Heavenly Master with zeal and fidelity through a love and useful life, and has been auminoned to his long and useful life, and has been summoned to his reward at the age of 70 years. Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISVIANS IN TURKEY .- The late German papers state that new atrocities had been committed on the Christian population of the Turkish provinces. The Augsburg Gazette, under date frontiers of Turkey, 12th October, states that Ali Pacha had expelled more than three hundred Christian families from their dwellings at Mastan, who were obliged to bivouac in the open fields.

ber deems it incumbent upon him to state, that while he contemplates such improvements as are suggested by the spirit and exigences of the times, he designs to make no change in the general character of the paper; that his aim will be to inful knowledge on subjects always interesting to culcate with earnestness, and with all the ability which he can bring to his aid, the same long-settled principles of truth which the Recorder has advocated for more than a quarter of a century that, disclaiming the spirit of controversy, and having no favorite theories to urge, his great object will be to promote a mutual understanding and brotherly love among all the true followers of Christ; that regarding novelties, in doctrine and in practice, with distrust, his purpose is that the ecorder shall still be found in the ways where it can see and point out the old paths, in which alone men can walk with safety and comfort; and he is enabled to promise that such assistance has been secured as will enhance the value of the paper, and ntitle it to the confidence and support of the reli gious public.

ecial care will be taken, through correspor ents in various quarters, and other facilities which will be secured, to give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence. The regular and very sucessful line of steam packets between Liverpool and Boston will afford great advantages for obtaining the freshest foreign advices; and particular attention will be devoted to the valuable and in teresting information which will be procured from

The paper will be enlarged to an ample, though venient, size; and such other improve ments will be made in its typography as good taste may suggest.

Without further detail at this time, the sub scriber pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render the Recorder, in all respects worthy of support; and he respectfully solicits the countenance and aid of his friends and the re

ligious community.
FERDINAND ANDREWS. Bostos, Nov. 19, 1841.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have hitherto act ed as agents for the Recorder, are invited to con tinue their agencies. The terms of the Recorder will be the same

as heretofore. To single subscribers \$2,50 in advance. Companies in the country, taking five or ore copies, and paying for all in advance at ontime, may receive the paper for \$2,00 each. Clergymen and others who will forward the ames of five new Subscribers, with \$10 in advance may receive a copy of the Recorder for one year

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA!!-Later from Europe.-The British steam-packet Caledonia arrived at this port on Thursday evening, 18th inst aving left Liverpool on the 4th inst -and thus making her passage in little more than 14 days. The Untedonia is commanded by Coot. E. G. Lott. She left Liverpool with 42 passengers, six of whom she left at Halifax, and received on board 7 for

The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of October, with intelligence of the acquittal of McLeod, which seemed to allay, in some degree, the war excitement, which has been prevailing in England for some time past. The impartiality of England for some time past. The importainty of the trial, and the agrightness of the Court, are generally acknowledged; nevertheless it is evi-dent from the tone of most of the public papers, that a deep feeling of hostility to this country, still exists in the minds of many, which may result inwar. Great activity continued to prevail at the various dockyards; and great exertions were making to

rocure seamen.

The condition of the manufacturing population ontinued deplorable enough—and there was no naterial alteration in the warkets.

material alteration in the markets.

The Harvest and the Potatoe Crop.—Every week of the present mouth has made the winding up of the harves, and the prospects of the country more unfavorable and gloomy. The corn crops in some of the northern and hilly districts, have been quite rained; and owing to the excessive quantity of rain the potatoes, in many parts of England and Ireland, have rotted in the ground, so as

Subscriber.

In assuming the publication of a paper which has been so long and so intimately associated with the interests of Evangelical Religion, the subscriber descriptions of Evangelical Religion, the subscriber description of Evangelical Religion and Evangelic would have burst forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are every day taking place, and documentary and other testimony is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak expected. The day had not been fixed for the trial of Quenisset, as every moment appears to afford fresh materials for the prosecution. In addition to the wide spread conspiracy referred to, a spirit of insubordination is extending itself through the French army, and the whole country seems in an unsettled state.

Several regiments have been ordered by the French government to approachible Pyrenean frontier, and a squadron of ships of war has been dispatched to the Spanish coast, in order, according to the Presse, that France may be ready for any reprisals which the Spanish government my think proper to direct, in revenge for the alleged support given to the insurrection.

Spals.—The insurrection has been completely

given to the insurrection.

SPAIN.—The insurrection has been completely suppressed, and nearly all the leaders had arrived in France.—A few who had been arrested were to be tried and shot, of course. The capital was tranquil, and accounts from the southern provinces were all favorable to Espartero. The insurrection will give the English government increased influ-ence in Spanish affairs.

ence in Spanish affairs.

Brigum.—A revolutionary conspiracy has been arrested. The plotters, according to some of the papers, were persons of desperate fortunes and small influence, and it did not give the government much alarm. Other accounts attribute the conspiracy to the intrigues of Holland, and declare that it was wide spread and dangerous. The government had taken precautions to guard against surprise from any quarter.

Russia.—The Emperor has issued several recent decrees, intended to obliterate still more the

Ressia.—The Emperor has issued several recent decrees, intended to obliterate still more the nationality of Poland. Russian coins are to be substituted for those heretofore issued by the mint at Warsaw, and all accounts are to be kept in Russian currency after the 1st of January, 1842.

Letters from Trebisonde of the 16th of September say, that an insurrection has broken out in Georgia against the Russian authorities. The insurgents, it is said, by way of a sequel, burnt the quarantine establishment, Akheshka (probably Achalzick.)

ITALY.—The Journal des Debats announces the ITALY.—The Journal des Debats announces the

ITALY.—The Journal des Debats announces the nilure of two of the most extensive commercial couses of Genoa, for £300,000. According to a table published by the Univers, he population of Rome, reckoned up to easter last, was 158,868. In 1823 it was 148,458.

FROM THE EAST .-- A most violent shock of an earth.

FROM THE EAST.—A mostviolent shock of an earthquake occurred at Constantinople on the night of the 5th, such indeed as the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever witnessed. The first shock felt at 25 minutes after 2 in the morning, was strong, and lasted some time. The second, at 3 o'clock, and lasted from 20 to 25 seconds. This was succeeded half an hour afterwards by a third and slight shock, and at 7 in the morning occurred a fourth. A great deal of damage was done in the Khan, at Constantinople, and in the surrounding villages many lives were said to have been lost; but our correspondent states that there were only five or six persons killed, though the loss of property is very extensive.

were only five or six persons killed, though the loss of property is very extensive.

The Sultan has refused to grant, at the request of the English government, permission to erect a protestant church in Jerusalem.

The military organization of Turkey was going on rapidly and satisfactorily.

From Alexandria there is no news of moment. The liberation of the Syrians in the service of the

The liberation of the Syrians in the service of the Pasha was continued. About 7000 had already eft Egypt, and more were expected from the upp country, in order to be shipped off.—Mer. Journal.

Decrease We learn by late arrivals from Liverpool that an unusual degree of misvals from Liverpool that an unusual degree of mis-ery is experienced by the industrious classes in England. Printers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Weav-ers, and mechanics of every description were truly suffering in consequence of scarcity of employment and the diminished resources of the public Benev-olent Associations. Many families were literally in a state of utter destitution. Winter will produce scenes of heart-rending distress.

Great Fire at St. John, N. B.—Letters from Eastport, dated 17th inst. received in this city, state that a fire broke out on Monday evening, 15th inat. and sweep all South Market wharf, and the buildings, down to Whitney's wharf, from Prince William street to the water, destroying the new Market House, with a large amount of goods which had been removed there from other buildings. Whether the fire crossed Prince William street, or not, was not known. Forty vessels were burnt, including five large ships. The light of the fire was distinctly seen at Eastport up to Wednesday morning at day break. The wind at Eastport on Tuesday night, blew a gale from W. W. S. W. and it was feared that the greater part of the city was burnt.

Another letter, of the 18th states that passengers from New Brunswick, who arrived on Wednesday night by the mail line, reported that seventy seven buildings, (stores and warehouses) and forty vessels, including five square rigged, were destroyed, with a vast amount of property. Great Fire at St. John, N. B .- Letters from East

Works of the Yousger President Edwards.

Works of the Yousger President Edwards.

We are gratified to learn that the works of this distinguished divine are soon to be republished at Andover. Dr. Edwards was unquestionably one of the ablest theologians, clearest writers, and most acute and profound reasoners of his day, or of our country. Several of his most valuable works have so long been out of print, that though often sought for, it was impossible to procure them. Their republication will be a most important addition to our standard theological literature, and will be hailed with high satisfaction, not only by the ministry and the students of our theological seminaries, but by all who appreciate the clear statement, or powerful diedence of divine truth. Allen, Morrill & Wardwell, Andover, are the publishers.

Religion is Alabana.—A letter from a friend in Green county, Alabana, says religion seems to be reviving in many of the churches, and many conversions are taking place.—Presbettein.

Thanksciving.—Governor Pennington has appointed Thursday, the 9th of December, as the day of annual thanksgiving in New Jorse.

Thanksciving.—Governor Pennington has appointed Thursday, the 9th of December, as the day of annual thanksgiving in New Jorse.

Fire in the Tource.—A fire broke out in the tow-

sing between both countries, our government has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guaranty of peace and good will between the French and English cabinets."

Fire in the Tower.—A fire broke out in the tower of London on the 30th October, which was not ompletely subdued for three days. The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained also a supposed by the same of the sam

loss on these, it is supposed, will not exceed \$200 or \$300, and is insured.—Mer. Jour.

Fire at Wiscasset .- At 2 o'clock on the morning Fire at Wiscasset.—At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., a fire was discovered in a grocery store in Water street, owned and occupied by John Ersbin, which nearly destroyed all the goods, and did considerable damage to the store. The upper story was occupied by John H. Sheppard, Attorney at Law, whose library, valued at \$500, was entirely destroyed. The store and goods were partially insured.

Fire at New York.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the five story brick store, No. 255 Front street, occupied by Messrs. Horn and Wakemen, feed and produce store, the interior of which, with the contents, was catirely destroyed. The building was owned by Peter Lorillard, Esq. and was insured. The Journal of Commerce states that "Messrs. J. Haggerty & Sons had \$30,000 worth of teas in the building, which were destroyed. They were insured"—\$16,000 at two offices in State street.

A Church Burnt .- The Baptist meeting-house, at Bloomfield, in Somerset county, Me., was de-stroyed by fire on Thursday week. It was a very large house, and was furnished with a fine bell, which was destroyed.

Rail-roads.—The statement which we copied from another paper, that the Housattonic Rail Road is to be completed by the 10th of next month to West Stockbridge, requires modification. It is, however, to be completed to North Canaan, which is only about 20 miles from West Stockbridge. At this latter point it will enter the Rail Road from Boston to Albany.

We shall soon have seven different routes by steamboat and Rail Road from this city to Boston, either of which will be comparatively good, viz: 1. By steamboat to Providence, and thence by Rail Road to Boston. 2. By way of Stonington and Providence. 3. By way of Norwich and Worcester. 4. By way of New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester. 5. By way of Bridge-port, West Stockbridge, Springfield, &c. 6. By way of the North River, Hudson, West Stockbridge, &c. 7. By way of the Harlaem Rail Road, continued by a branch to the Housatonic Rail Road, and thence by way of West Stockbridge, &c. On the first three and the sixth of these routes, the steam communication is already complete.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Charles River and Warren Bridges .- Official no Charles River and Warren Bridges.—Official no-tice has been given that Charles River Bridge will be opened for public travel on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and that the same rates of toll will be taken for passing it, as were heretofore received by the pro-prietors while it was private property. On the same day the passing on Warren Bridge will cease, and the repairs of the Bridge will begin.

Mendian Negroes.—These Africans have been on a tour through Massachusetts and Connecticut, for the purpose of collecting money to enable them to return to their native country. They have re-alized about \$1000, after having deducted travelling expenses.

Lesson on Drunkenness .- On Sunday last, (says Lesson on Drunsenness.—On Sunday last, (aya he Baltimore Patriot,) a man who had taken too auch rum, lost his balance and fell on the pave-nent, in Marsh Market Space. While thus pros-rated a hog came up and bit off his nose. This is inquestionably teaching a strong lesson.

A Tornado passed over Richmond, La., a fee A Fornado passed over Ricamond, La., a lew days since, blowing down houses, gins, fences, and every thing in its range. No lives were lost. The Vicksburg papers say its effects were visible in that city; the whole atmosphere being filled with leaves and boughs of trees as far as the eye could reach.—New-Orleans Bee, 9th.

Effect of Horse Races .- At a horse race near Day Effect of Horse Races.—At a horse race near Day-ton, on the 30th October, a number of people, from the town and country, got to drinking and then to fighting, in which fifteen or eighteen were engaged, with clubs, fence, rails, &c. Many were injured, and one man was dangerously wounded in the neck. It was a disgraceful affair —Cincinnati Gaz.

DDICHITON MARKET — Monday, Nov. 22, 1841.
At market 1400 Beef Cattle, 850 Stores, 6000 Sheep, and 1225
Swing.

Prices-Beef Cattle-Sales were not brisk, and the price 90.
Two year old \$8 a 15: Three year old \$14 a 24.

MARRIAGES. In this city, Rev. Frederick Freeman, of St. Mark's Church, agusta, Me. to Miss Isahella Williams—Mr. Francis Har-ston, to Miss Aurelia H. Deaper—Mr. Charles Bronsdon, of 400, to Miss Lydia Maria Jenness, of Boston—Mr. R. H. old, to Miss Sagah A. G. Hopping. osto, to stiss Sarah A. G. Hopping.

In Milton, on the 11th inst, by Rev. Mr. Cozzens, Mr. Wilms. Leavit, to Miss Mary E. Hout, both of Milton,
In Waitham, 9th inst, by Rev. Mr. Wintney, Mr. Lewis H.
aver, of Newton, Mass. to Miss Lephe Chandler, of W.
In Harvard, by the Rev. J. S. Ellis, Mr. Jonathan N. Mondi, to Miss. Lephe 1, 1998.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.
this city, Mrs. Anna Furey, aged 63—Mrs. Mary Bad
65—Widow Alice Dinsdell, 78, formerly of Rothury.
Watertown, widow Hannah Bright, 84—Amos LiverEsq. 77.
Bothon, Gen. Stephen P. Gardner, 75.
Bothon, Gen. Stephen P. Gardner, 75.
Wayland, 14th inst. Mr. Edmund Rice, 86, a revolution-

ary perissoner.

In Beverly, Oct. 7th, at his father's residence, Rev. John
Foster, 77, recent paster of the Congregational Church in
Worcester, Vt.—Editors in New-Hampshire and Vermont please

In Stanton, Va. on the 5th inst. Mary Be W. Goodwin, for-merly of Norton, Mass. in the 28th year of her age. In Rockport, Br. John Manning, 80, well known for his skill and success in his profession; Mr. Levi Poole, 23, after a protected illness of about three months, caused by an injury to the head from blasting a rock.

Rgv. Paor. Busa, of the New York University, proposes deliver in this city, a course of Figh Lectures, mainly of Biblical character, and devoted to the consideration of Sacr Symbols and Prophecy. They will embrace the discussion many points pertaining to the obscurer portions of Serratur of deep interest to all lovers of inspired truth—points upon which the mind oftener asks than receives satisfactory information. Among these are—the nature and genins of Symbol. Language—the typical character of the Levitical economy-the Serriptical Cherubia—the Shekinah, or Visible Appearates of the Body under the Old Testament, and their relation to Christ—the Symbolical Visions of Ezekiel, Danel and Isalian—the Millennium—the Literal Restoration of the Jews—the Prophetic Dreams of Nebuchalorezzar, &c. with incidenta illustrations of numerous important passages of hely writ.

The above course of Cectures has been delivered to faces and is calculated to inspire a growing reverence and admiration of the Truth. To commence on the ensuing week. Time and place made known in the daily papers.—Communicated. Lectures on Prophecy.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

In January next, this paper will be published in two Edi-tions. The Weekly Edition of four pages on a half sheet of Royal paper once a week-52 Numbers in a year. The Two Weekly will contain eight pages on a whole theet of Royal paper, once in two weeks-26 Numbers in a

ear-to contain the same matter as that of two Numbers of ne weekly paper. The Postage on this Edition will be ne half less than that of the weekly paper. The price of either Edition is One Dollar in advance. Six copies to one address for five dollars in advance-50 opies at 25 per cent discount. Those who wish the Two-Weekly, are requested to say so in their order, otherwise the

r-to contain the same matter as that of two Numbers of

Weekly will be sent. Weekly will be sent.

Post Masters are authorized to send payments for papers
free of postage. If an open letter with money is handed to a
Post Master, it will save him the trouble of writing, and he
will sent it, and frank it, and forward it to the Editor—at least many Post Masters have done this, for which they have CONTENTS OF NEXT WEER'S NUMBER.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WERE'S NUMBER.

The Son's Return, (With a picture.) Story of the Fog of the Mountains. A Visit. Autumn. Three Little Fishes A Beautiful Incident. The Wime Battle. The Persecute Child. Edzabeth's Mother. An Oxford'shire Farmer. Delilaby.

What Hackney. A School Boy's Wit. Advicedaby.

bying Father at Hacking. A School Boy's Wil. Advice. Lullaby.

What do others and along the Rayland Construction of a letter to the Eddard, dated "Charles, C. Nov. 1841.

"I know of no publication with which have been more delighted than this; it is so particularly adapted to interest children and youth, and beach their those besons of moral instruction so necessary to guide those besons of moral instruction so necessary for guide those those besons of moral instruction so necessary for guide those those has been been provided by the construction of the construction for the provided provided the provided to the construction of the construction of the venture of the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the provid

BERWICK ACADEMY. Mile: Winter Term of the Male Department of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, and commence weeks. Turnon, 84,00 per quarter.

South Berwick, Nov. 18, 1841. 2w H. HALL, Preceptor.

The Temple School, for Young Ladies. THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17th, at the Masonic Temple,

0. 8.
Tuttos.—For pupils over 19, 915 00 per term. For instruction in the Languages, and for incidentals, the sual additional charges will be made.
Application may be inade to the Subscriber, at the Temple, or at 34 Hancock St. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.
Boston, New 20, 1841.

Boston Young Men's Society for Diffusing Missionary K auwledge.

THE First Course of Lectures before this Society W. commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 15th, at the Odeon, by an Introductry Lecture from the Hon. Bess. F. BUTLER, of New York, who will be succeeded.

the following gentlemen: President Horarss, of Williams College, Joge Parker, D. D., President of the New York Theologi-

Rev. S. W. Fisher, West Bloomfield, N. Jersey. Prof. Robinson, of New York, author of Researches in

Palestine.

Rev. Gro. B. Cheeven, N. Y.

Ruyes Anderson, D. D., See'ry A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, New Haven.

Rev. J. B. Coxort, Portland.

Prof. Sears, Newton Theological Seminary.

Rev. J. S. C. Assort, Nantocket.

Rev. W. M. M. Rogers, Rev. W. M. Hague, and N. Adams, koston. Boston.

Also, other distinguished gentlemen, from various parts of the Union, whose names and subjects will be announced hereafter.

reafter.

The Course for the ensuing Winter will consist of Sixteen estures, to be delivered on successive Wednesday Evenings. tectures, to be delivered on successive Wednesday Evenings. Any person may become a member of this Society, and en-titled to three Tickets, by singing the Constitution and paying Two Dollars. Tickets to persons not members will be \$1 each, admitting one person.

one person.

Persons may sign the Constitution, and obtain Tickets, at
Persons may sign the Constitution, and obtain Tickets, at
the Bookstore of Tappan and Dennet, 114 Washington street.
CIAS. THEO. RUSSELL, President.
Geo. F. Homer, Rec. Sectry.
Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.

OXFORD BIBLES.

UST received, per Steamer Caledonia, a good assortment of Orford Bibles, various sizes, in the richest styles of bunding. For sale by J.J.MES MUNROE & CO., 134 Wash-ington street. Theology and Metaphysics

Theology and Metaphysics

OF Scripture: Disquisitions on the Theology and Metaphysics of Scripture: with strictures of various current opinions in Divinity and Philosophy, connected with those subjects, by Andrew Carmechael. 2 vols. 8vo. London. Just received by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington St. Xvo. 20.

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BY Jared Sparks, 1 vol. 8vo-600 pages, with 14 fine steel and copperplate engravings, beautifully bound in rich cloth, stamped. cloth, stamped.

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SIX Cases just received by TAPPAN & DENNET, blue half Satin Letter Paper; white Satin Vellom, do ruide Satin, blue laid Satin Cap; do ruided. For sale by the case of ream, 114 Washington street.

New Grammar of the English Language.

THE Common School Grammar. A concise and Comprehensive Manual of English Grammar; containing in addition to the first principles and rules briefly stated and explained, a systematic order of parsing, a number of examples for drilling Exercises, and a few in false syntax; particularly adapted to the use of Common Schools and Academies. By John Goldsbury, A. M., Teacher of the High School in Cambridge. The above will be published next week, by JJMKS MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

Mor. 26.

Goethe's Egmont.

TitllS day published by J.J.M.S. MUNROE 4 CO., Eg.
mont, a Tragedy, in five Acts, translated from the German of Goether—12mo. 134 Washington street. Nor. 26.

CHORAZIN; CHORAZIN; Guany Prayers, on Questions O. R., An Appeal to the Child of Many Prayers, on Questions Concerning the Great Salvation. By David Everard Ford, 18mo. cloth. This day published by TAPFAN & DEN-NET, 114 Washington street. Also, The Connexion between Taste and Morals. Second Ed'in. Two Lectures, by Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Wil-liams College.

liams College.

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1842. John Todd's Productions.

John Todd's Productions.

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tities.
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Lectures to Children; familiarly illustrating important ruth. For sale by JAJJES LORINY, No. 132 Wastengton

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MR Vicar of Wakefield, a Tale, by Oliver Goldsmith,
M. B., diffustrated with two hundred engravings, wan
in account of the author's life and writings, by J. Aiken,
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Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel De Foe, a new and selected
dettion, 8vo, diustrated by Grandville. Just received and for
sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington st. 0.26.

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NROM the French of M. de L'Ardeche, Member of the
Institute of France, etc., with five hundred illustrauons, after designs by Horace Vernet, and twenty Original
Fortraits—in 2 vols, royal Sva. First volume just received AROCCKFR & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington et. Noc. 26.

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This day published and for sale by TAPPAN & DENNET, Nov. 26. Robert Baird. c by TAPPAN & DENNET,

NEW BOOK,

Just published by the Mass. S. S. Society.

ARC1A. This is a brief memor of Marcia Bradbory, of
Alfred Maine, by her Sister, with an Introductory Notice by her Pastor, the life, A. W. Fisk. The work is in fine
tiste throughout, and is put up in a neat and attractive form,
in handsome cloth binding, 104 pp. Price 20 cents.

Vec. 25.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK. From the Rev. Silas Aiken, Pastor of Park Street Church.

From the Rev. Silas Aiken, Paster of Park Street Church.

MESSRS, Saxyon & Painer, After such an examination of "The Vestry Singing Book," as my other ductors would permit, I am prepared to say that I approve of its character and design. The hymns selected from Watts and well saited to devote an improve a training and well saited to devote an improve and well saited to devote an improve an interval of the provention of the home familiar to every person having any knowledge of served mostic. I think it well adapted to become in reality what it is in name. The Vestry Singing Book.

The title page expresses very fully the nature and design of the book, which we think most be approved by all. The tunes of long and tried merit, and the hymns such as have proved highly acceptable to all classes of pious persons. Being prepared in a portable and very convenient form, and well printed, the book can hardly fail to be highly acceptable as a Vestry Singing Book, and as a devotional partor companion.—Christian Watchman.

We predet that it will be well received by the musical world.—Exeming Transcript.

It is one of the best collections of sacred melody we have ever seen.—Allas.

We hope to see it at once introduced into our religious soci-

ever seem.—Atias.

We hope to see it at once introduced into our religious societies and families.—Dudy Mail.

The music selected is of that character that will insure for it a hearty welcome.—Exemp Guittle.

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maker. Said instrument with be sold for the sum of \$200, if
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for salle to Chosa concern.

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THE Advertiser is engaged in a hugaine business, where the nett profits have averaged nearly seven thousand dollars per ann. for the last three years, and would like a partner who can invest ten thousand dollars, either action of sides; if the former, he must be a business now. His object is to increase the business, which can be done very profitable, the will invest from ten to fiteen thousand deliars, as nay be required. A religious man would be preferred. Any communication, post poid, stating all the particulars, addressed to "A. B. C. cares of the bloston Recorder," will invest with prompt attention, and will be strictly confidential. 6w-* Aer. 18.

walks" here provided for them, in good company, and their minds active, they will obtain much use them, and probably will be excited to wish for longer rambles and deeper researches into the won-

Stories told Rollo's Cou-sin Lucy, when she was a little girl; By the au-thor of the Rollo books. pp. 180. Boston; B.

A very pleasant book, and as useful as pleasant. Gladly would we persuade all our young friends to Doing so, they would insure peace and pleasure friends and neighbors. It is a serious book, but a sprightly one; its teachings are all solid and pure, enlighten the mind, correct the judgment, improve

D. Appleton & Co. Boston; B. B. Mussey, 32mo. pp. 164, 1841.

The Essays of Goldsmith are too well known to

MARCIA.-This is a brief Memoir of Marcia Bradbury, of Alfred, Maine, by her sister, with an introductory notice by her pastor, the Rev. A. W. Fisk. Marcia was an uncommon child. She beame pious when about 8 years old, and, died aged 14 years and 7 months. Her example is very lovely indeed to contemplate, and it is truly delightful o think how many hearts, among young and old, will be kindly influenced towards Christ and heaven, by the perusal of this little book. The work is in fine taste, throughout, and is published in a neat and astractive form. On the cover, stamped in gilt,

for a Thanksgiving, or Christmas, or New Years'

England; the 2d of December, in Ohio. DEATH .- The Christian Watchman announces the death of the Rev. Coroden H. Slafter, one of the missionaries of the American Baptist Board, at

From the Knickerbocker, for July. STANZAS.

" Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the
" And let him that is athirst, come.
soever will, let him take the water of life freely." Joy for the blessed promise! life immortal

Glows through its numbers, with unclouded And Heaven's eternal walls and golden portal Rise into prospect on the enraptured sight. Come to the waters! though thy heart be gushing, With childhood's spirits, unrepressed by pain, And the fresh tide of life be freely rushing, Like mountain streamlets, through the youthful vein: Come to the shores of Ziou's hallowed river!

While life is bright with innocence and tuth;
Turn from earth's blessings to their bounteous Giver,
Drink of the fount, and know eternal youth! Come to the waters! thou whose locks are heary, Thou patriarch sire, whose cares will soon be o'er; Turn from the earth and seek unfaded glory, Drink of the waters !--drink and thirst no more !

Child of affliction, in the weeds of mourning, With spirit heaving in unceasing threes, Come where the lamp of life is ever burning, Drink of the heavenly stream and end thy woes. Come to the waters! to the chrystal fountain, Purer than that which followed Moses' red; The stream of Life, from Zion's holy mountain Fast by the ever glorious throne of Goo!

Come to the waters! though life's path be dreary, And earth's allurements no delight can give; Lay down thy butthen, traveller worn and weary, Lay down the oppressive burthen, drink and live

Lo, the lone wanderer, as he sadly traces The lengthening sands on Lybia's burning waste, Exults in joy, to find a green oasis, Springs to the sparkling pool, and stoops to taste. Thus, on life's path, the one's of the spirit Cheer the sad pilgrim toward his heavenly goal, Whither be gladly hastens, to inherit

ous mansions of the ransomed soul. Ends of the earth, ho! come ye to the waters!
Give up, thou East, and hold not back, thou West; Princes and peasants, parents, sons, and daughters, Approach, partake, and find eternal rest!

Frankford, Pa., 6th Mo. 10, 1840.

PLINT EARLE.

MISCELLANY.

HOW FAR IS IT TO CANAAN? "How far is it to Canan;" asks the doubting Christian, "for I am sadly afraid I shall never get there. My sins are a heavy burden to me, and I long to be rid of them, if, indeed, there is hope for such a one as I."

Go on, poor doubting Christian, take fresh courage, and quicken thy step. Canaan is no so far off but that thou shalt reach it at last, and if thou couldst know how willing the Saviour o sinners is to receive thee, it would shed ? sunbeam on thy dejected countenance. I have a word of comfort for thee, a cordial for thy heart; "I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy trans-

gressions for mine own sake, and will not remem-ber thy sins." far is it to Canaan?" asks the trium-

"How lar is it to Canaan:" asks the trumphant Christian, "for I long to be at home.—I know that my Redeemer liveth, and "because he lives, I shall live also." My Saviour has made me like "the chariots of Aminidab, and I am impatient to behold him face to face."

Go forward, triumphant Christian, with the

glorious ring of assurance upon thy finger!— Cast not away thy confidence, which hath "great recompense of reward;" but stay, I have a wore also for thee, which may be useful. Ponder it it

Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed

"How far is it to Canaan?" asks the afflicted Christian, "for I have lain a long while upon the bed of suffering." "Wearisome nights are appointed unto me. I am full of tossing to and fir unto the dawning of the day." "O that I hat wings like a dove; for then I would fly away and Be of good cheer, afflicted Christian! The

heavier the cross, the more pleasant will be the crown. If we suffer with Christ, we shall be glo-rified with Christ. I have a word to refresh the

fainting soul, and will now give it thee:

"The sufferings of this present time are no worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be received in as." be revealed in us.

"How far is it to Canaan?" asks the persecu ted Christian, for I am an outcast from my family a stranger upon earth; like my Lord, I am de-spised and rejected of men "Many are they tha up against me, and they hate me with a crue

Hold on thy way, persecuted Christian: it is a safe one, and a blessed one, yea, the one thy Re-deemer trod before thee. Dost thou want a worr of consolation? I will give it; lay it upon thy

"Blessed are ye when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice ye is that day, and leap for joy; for behold your reward is great in heaven."

"How far is it to Canaan?" sighs the bereaved

Continue for the many control program by an eight of the control program of the control pro

use rough words out of affection of frankness. They may be severe in their remarks, but they claim that they are open and independent, and will not be trammeled. They are not flatterers, they say, and this they think enough for all the cutting speech which they employ. Others wish to be thought witty, and they will with equal indifference wound the feelings of friend or foe, to show their sentences. their smartness. Some are envious, and cannot bear to speak kindly to others or of them, because bear to speak kindly to others or of them, because they do not wish to add to their happiness. Oth-ers are so ill-bred, that they seem to take delight in using unkind words, when their intentions are good and their feelings are warm. Their words are rougher than their hearts; they will make a sacrifice of ease and property to promote com-fort, while they will not deign to employ the terms of courtesy and kindness. Of these the Scotch have an impressive proverb, that "their bark is worse than their bite."

ANECDOTE OF A SLEEP WALKER.

During the revolutionary war, there was a gen-tleman of large property residing in Brooklyn, who was addicted to the habit of walking in his sleep; panic struck at the invasion of the enemy, he daily expected that his dwelling would be ran-sacked and pillaged. Under the influence of daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of
these fears, he rose one night, and taking a strong
box, which, awake, he never attempted to lift
without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a
deep wooden glen, about a quarter of a mile
from his house, he buried his treasure, carefully
replacing the sod, so as to create no suspicion of
their having been removed. This done, he returned, undressed, and went to bed. Next morning he was the first to discover the absence of
the 'strong box,' without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at its
loss, he immediately accused his domestic of the
robbery, as no traces of violence were perceptible either on the locks or doors of his house, that
could induce him to suspect strangers. Month
after month elapsed, and still the mystery was
not solved, and his family began to want the necessaries of life, without the means of procuring
them. At that period of public calamity, no
money could be raised on real estate, and it was
at that season of the year when agricultural labors
had ceased, which he lef him no means of earning a
support for his family. To augment his misery
his only son lay confined by a violent fever, without any one of those comforts which his situation

As the author spent some time on the Western

States by the Rev. Charles Rovey.

Much lator has been bestowed upon this work,
with a view, on the one hand, to interest the genrate reader, by a lively and graphic description of
natural scenery, of objects of curiosity and taste,
with a view, on the one hand, to interest the genrate reader, by a lively and graphic description of
natural scenery, of objects of curiosity and taste,
with a view, on the one hand, to interest the genrate reader, by a lively and graphic description of
natural scenery, of objects of curiosity and taste,
with a view, on the one hand, to interest the genrate reader, by a lively and graphic descriptio at that season of the year when agricultural labors had ceased, which left him no means of carning a support for his family. To augment his misery his only son lay confined by a violent fever, without any one of those comforts which his situation demanded. The mind of the despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to recovered highly the having and meaning stems as room all night, with hurried and unequal steps, as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter, who were accustomed to these nightly wanderings never attempted to disturb him, unless they were fearful some accident might befal him; in this fearful some accident might befal him; in this case it was necessary to employ the most violent means to awaken him, upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress, that they usually suffered him to recover gradually floon the trance, which was succeeded by drowsiness, after which he would sink into light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One right as his daughter was watching up

generally continued for several hours.

One night, as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step, and immediately followed him; she perceived he had dressed himself and rea kind her brother. dressed himself, and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unbolted the door and look-ed out; he then returned to the kitchen, and taking the lantern and spade, he left the house.

Alarmed at the circumstance which was not usual—though it sometimes occurred, as above related, without the knowledge of his family—she hastily threw on a cloak and followed him to the wood,

threw on a cloak and followed him to the wood, trembling with apprehensions of she knew not what, both for herself and tor ner latuer.

Having gained the place where he had three months since buried the box, he set down the lantern, so as to reflect strongly upon the spot; he then removed the sods, and striking the spade against its iron cover, he laughed wildly, and extended the strength of the spot space of the spot space. claimed—" My treasure is safe, and we shall be happy." And shouldering his heavy burden with the strength of a Hercules, he stopped not as be-fore to replace the sods of the earth, but snatching up his lantern, pursued his way directly home, to the joy of his daughter, who could scarcely support herself from the fears she had experienced ich were that he was about to dig his grave, which were that he was about to dig his grave, and either commit suicide, or murder some one of his defenceless family. Inexpressible, therefore, was her joy on seeing him ascend the stairs, and place the box in its former recess; after which as usual, he retired to rest. His wife and daughter, however, were too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat impatiently watching the dawn of day, and the other retired to the apartment of her suffering prother to relieve his poind.

s immediate recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning, his wife observed the same gloom upon his counte-nance, as he anxiously inquired about the health of his son, and expressed his sorrow at not being "How far is it to Canaan?" sighs the bereaved Christian, "for I am a lonely and desolate pilgrim. All that are dear to me on earth are taken away. My tears have been my meat day and night, and my soul yearns for the land where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying."

Pass on, bereaved Christian, the more lonely able to procure those comforts for his family

Some use grating words, because they are of a morose disposition. Their language, as well as their manners, shows an unfeeling heart. Others use rough words out of affection of frankuess. They may be severe in their remarks, but they claim that they are open and independent, and will not be trammeled. They are not flatterers, they say, and this they think enough for all the cutting the same time, to remedy such defects and adopt such improvements as experience may suggest, and with unwearied devotedness to the interests of the Institution on the part of its Board of Trustees, it can hardly fail of holding, as it does, a high rank among the distinguished schools of New-Artistees, it can hardly fait of notding, as it does, a high rank among the distinguished schools of New-England. While it is a classical, it is also, except in name, a Normal school, or Teacher's Seminary. Its number of pupils the present quarter is more than one hundred and fifty.

L.

A NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.

A NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.

Messrs. Tappan and Dennet of this city, are about to publish a stereotype edition in two volctures, 12mo. of 450 pages each, a work, entitled Foreign Travel and Life at Sea, including incidents of a cruise on board a Man of War, and sketches of the natural scenery, society and manners, objects of curiosity and taste, institutions of education and benevolence, and the moral, political and religious condition, and prospects, and the recent history of Spain, Portugal, the south of France, Italy, Sicily, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Continental Greece, Liberia and Brazil, in which peculiar prominence is given to the present state of Catholic Europe, and colonization in Africa. Also a supplementary chapter on the Navy of the United States by the Rev. Charles Rockwell, late of the United States, Navy. The following is an extract from the Preface:

"Much labor has been bestowed upon this work, with a view, on the one hand, to interest the gentlementary weeks." The Fenale Department will continue to weeks. The Fenale Department will continue us witten weeks. The Fenale Department will continue under the supplementary.

thy of high commendation.

As the author spent some time on the Western As the author spent some time on the Western coast of Africa, visiting both the settlements of the colored colonists from the United States, and the villages of the native tribes, he has devoted much time to preparing an account of the natural resources of Central and Western Africa, their avenues of trade, the present state of the slave trade, the influence of colonists on that traffic, and on efforts to enlighten, and elevate the native tribes, the modes of life, superstitions, forms of trial and punishment, and religious rites of the natives.

of life, superstitions, forms of trial and pamishment, and religious rites of the native.

FIRST LOVE.

See Nevertheless, I have somewhat against thee, because thom has tell thy first is low.

Christian, you hope your name is written in heaven. Yes, it is (if you are a Christian) and along the sing sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a Christian and alonge to sing sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a Christian and alonge to sing sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a Christian and alonge to sing sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a Christian and alonge to sing sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a characteristic of the single sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a characteristic of the single sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a characteristic of the single sweetly with you when we walk in winte. But may it not be possible that you have a characteristic of the single sweetly swith you when we walk in winter. But may it not be possible that you have a characteristic of the single sweetly swith the same and the same and the single sweetly swith the same and the same

Y Wills Institution, founded and liberally endowed by S uel Williston, Esg. will be opened on Thursday, second of December next. Its design is to afford superior vantages for a thorough course of instruction in the var branches of a Classical and English education, at a mode extense.

Apense.

In the Classical Department, there is prescribed a three ears' course of study in the Latin and Greek Languages;

outpute, which does not require a thorough acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, comprised in a good English dentation.

In the English Department, persons under fourteen years (e.g., persons) to admission, will be examined in Reading, Orthwhete, and English Georgaphy, Pennanship, Geography, and the elementary principles of Arthwhete, and English Geoman. There will be a brief course of the under the superindendence of the senson and the superindendence of the senson and the package or retail, at the lowest market prices. For sale by JAMES MCNROE & CO., 134 Washington Street, baving return the English Geoman. There will be a brief course of better, with the price of Arthmetic, and English Geoman. There will be a brief course of better, with the price of Arthmetic, and English Geoman. There will be a brief course of better, with tiperiments in chemistry, in the autumn; and occasional curves and illustrations in Natural Photography.

BRADFORD SEMINARY.

ted in the family of the Instructor.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Principal.

MONSON ACADEMY.

THE next Term in this Institution will commence, Wednesday, Dec. let. Tuition in the common English branches, \$4,00. In the higher English branches, \$4,00. In the Languages, \$4,50. The term will continue cleven weeks. Beard is from \$1,50 to \$2,00; and will be given from the Board of from \$1,50 to \$2,00; and will be given from the ministry the Institution to prome young men preparing for the ministry. The proceedings of the property of the process of th Monson, Nov. 12, 1841. Ipswich Female Seminary.

Ipswich Female Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of December next, and continue twelve weeks. The course of study pursued embraces the ordinary and higher branches of a thorough English education. Instruction is also given in the Latin, French, and Italian languages. Terms for pupils over fourteen, \$5, and \$3 for those under that age. For each of the languages, \$2. The price of board is \$2 per week, firel being an additional charge. Payments for tuition, and half the bill for board are required in advance. Application may be made to the Principal, Miss Seasnas Clark, Portsmouth, N. H.

Wee, 19. CHARLES KIMBALL, See'ry.

AMHERST ACADEMY, MASS.

THE Winter Session of this Academy, will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, and continue sixteen weeks. The Fennise Department will continue under the superintendence of Mas. C. D. Hest, and the French Department under the instruction of Ma. D. Sayie. Tears, is, who has had the most ample facilities for acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of the French Language, and whose service during the past Ferm have given much as a feacher, has also here negaged as Assistant in the Chasical and English Departments. During the two terms next ensuing, classes in the Academy will attend Lectures in College, embracing valuable and extensive courses on Natural Findesophy, Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology and Betany. The Course of Instruction is designed to embrace all the branches of Eeglish and Classical Science, commonly Lught in Academies, and will be upon the most thorough and comprehensive plan. Among other advantages in which this Academy is believed to surpass most similar institutions, are its central and pleasant loration, the literary advantages in which this is central and pleasant because a standard motivation, are fix central and pleasant because, as the secrety and pleasant because, as the many advantages and excellent secrety afforded by the place, and the privilege of attending without charge the very valuable Lectures of the Professors in Ambrest College. The Female Department under the care of Mrs. Bund, a Lady of distinguished reputation and long experience in teaching, has been very flourishing during the past season, and is believed to afford advantages not inferior to those of any other seminary in New England.

Turnov, per term of eleven weeks as follows:

Classical Studies,
English,
French extra,
Drawing and Painting, for 24 Lessons,
1,00.

The pote of Board is, in private families from \$1,50 to \$2,00, and in clubs much less. W. W. WHIPPLE, Principal.

Jankerst, Nuc. 12, 1841.

THE Next Term of this Institution will commence on
Tuesday, the 20th of November, and continue 17 weeks,
Young Ladies who intend spending this best season of the
year for study away from home, are invited to call and examine our accommodations, means of warming, ventilating, &c.
a well as our faculates for pursuing the solid and ornamental
branches of study. French scholars im particular have now
unusual advantages, Miss Rosens, an accomplished teacher
rom Paris, boarding with them, and having a Table by them
cives, at which French only is spoken.
Basin is charged at cost, and young ladies can either de

NEW COLLECTION of CHURCH MUSIC

NEW COLLECTION of CHURCH MUSIC

AliE Massachmetts Collection of Psalmody; by the Boston Handel and Haydu Society; consisting of the most approved Psalm and Hygun Trues, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc.; together with many Original Pieces, and others selected from the works of distinguished Composers, never before published in this country. Intended for Public Worship of for Privete Devotion. Edited by George James Webb, President of the Society. Second Edition.

"Of the new tunes by Mr. Webb, we cannot find one of a tame and tasteless character, Many of his compositions evince a refinement of taste, and an originality of conception, which we rarely find developed. He is and pleasing, and his liarmony rich and varied; not so dual and monotonous as to be tedious and uninteresting, nor yet so difficult and sudden in its modulations as to be extremely perplexing. We regard this Collection as a work of the first merit, well calculated to promote a pleasing, chaste and tasteful style of Church Psalmody, and we bespeak for it a large circulation."—A: F Eran. Oct. 16th, 16tl.

"The Choir of the Old South Church, Boston, having used the Massachmetts Collection of Psalmody since its publication of Church music. The mentalmises in all its parts, the richness of its barmony, and the high aim it takes to elevate the standard of church music, are good and sufficient reasons why it ought to be in general use, and have a place in the choir with other works of the kind; and we are persuaded that the more it is used, the more fully will its beauties be appreciated. It also embraces the Pestalozzian system of instruction, flustrated by more examples than has inhiberto been customary. We also consider the chapter on Chanting as a most valuable acquisition, not to be found in any other work of the kind.

Signed by unanimous voto; The American Gice Book; consisting of a selection of Gices, Madrigals and Romnis, from the most distinguished English and German autitors, together with Original Pieces composed expressly for this work. By cat variety of style and character, someone artes, Glee Schools, etc.

NEW JUVENILE SINGING BOOK.—The Little SongNEW JUVENILE SINGING BOOK.—The Little SongNew Juvenile Style St

MEMOIRS of Mrs. Hawken CECIL'S

CATHARINE CECIL'S

MEMOIRS of Mrs. Hawkes, of Islington; including remarks, in Conversation and Extracts from Sermons and Letters of the late Rev. Richard Cecil. With a beautiful pottrait. For sale by JAMES LOBING, 182 Washington St. As above—Smalley's Sacramental Guide—Ashe on Divine Contentinent, one of the best of antique writers. Romain's Life, Walk and Trumph of Fatth, in one volume. Faste hood and Truth. Peep of Day. Simple Flower, Blunt's Family Commentary on the Pentateuch. Blunt's Lives of Chirist. St. Paul, Abraham and Jacob. Florence Arnott. Nov. 19.

The Mute Christian Under the Smarting Rod.

WITH Sovereign Antidotes for Every Case. By the Rev. Thomas Brooks, of London, 1609. With an Introduction of the Sacrame of the Academy and Jacob. Trained of the Sacrame of the Academy on the Pentateuch. But the Live Scale of the Sacrame of the Academy of the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy of the Academy of the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy of the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy on the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy on the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy on the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy on the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Sacrame of the Academy on the Academy on a smaller one, suitable of the Academy on the Academy on the Academy of the Academy of the Academy on the Academy of t

DY Provissor Posts, written for the American Sunday School Union, and published by them at No. 5 Coss-nati. A valuable addition to the substitutional Library, and to the stock of Family Reading. For sale by Asc. 19. Will. B. LAYFAN, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

we Married , being a Compendium of Social, Mend and Regious Duties, addrassed to Husbands and Wives, by John
lather Austin. 12mo. Just published.

NEW VOLUME OF TWICE TOLD TALES. In press,
id will shortly be published, a new series of Twice Told
dres, by Nathaniel Hawtherne. Also, a new edition of the
sits view of Tales, by the same author.

ore, never and caper Goods unat can be found at or Store in New England.

Fritcular, New and Beautiful Cashmere Shawls, Rich signs on Green, Drab, State, Ash, Stone, Brown, Blue,

Scarlet and Black Grounds, a magnificent assortment,

Do

J. HOLBROOK has received. J. HOLBROOK has received an extensive assertment of English, French and Don estic Dry Goods, adapted to the Fall Sales, which are selling at low prices, at No. 19 column.

JEREMIAH BUMSTEAD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Oct. 1. NEW-ORLEANS.

SELLING OFF AT LOW PRICES, in conse-SELLING OFF AT LOW PRICES, in consequence of new arrangements in business.

THE Subscriber will sell, for a few days, his stock of Cat

Goods at great bargains, as he is about to relinquish in
retail to other hands. The Stock consists of almost every
style of Silks, Shawls, Alpines, Mousline de Laines, French
Prints, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c. For particulars,
inquire at the counter of the store. As a sample of the deductions made, observe the following of the store of the s

Remnants of Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

A GOOD assortment of Brayer Clottes, Greman, Plair And Totallell Regard Clottes, and Goat's Hair Currellar, may be found at the One Price Frome, No. 28 Washington street. Also, stout and serviceable Clottes and Currellar, and the Company of the Course and Currellar an

HAVE lately returned from New York, where I of the importers for Cush, a large stock of al Fur goods, and having them manufactured into the by the best of workmen. The readers of this pa

MUSIC STORE.

BINNEY & ELLIS, would call the attention of purchasers of Unbrelius and Furnaula, to call and examine the extensive assortment which they offer at their Store, at Solk,

pher, distributing man living and the dead, in which class should be on the sea?"

"The average life of from hard service, fini "The life of a sailor, (a chaplain at sea) us period commonly alle its sands. I never set those feelings we ex being extinguished to Sept. 1836.)

The mariner's life jeopardy from the me Though the morning desh over him, ere it

NO. 49.

RELI

SEAMEN .- No

4. The peculiar p exposed, is another out. None will quest beset by dangers, yet thought on them. Wi unobscured by clouds.

that fair weather is er

ors are exposed; a

upon the rocks. Who compels the landsman fire, who remembers mast head? As the

mast head? As the fall upon the suffering a fected by his distressed well and happy, it seem with all others. If the telligence, that vessel lives lost, a sigh—(no exponents, which thouse the seemaths, which thouse the seemaths, which thouse the seemaths of the seemaths are seemaths.

sympathy, which thou that the *Christian* is those on the stormy of er before Jehovah.

er before Jehovah. Wi prayers of the pious, if to the perils of the dee

ves us into our dw

saines brightly, it is the expanded surface an overwhelming torre against an iceberg. N at sea does not escap have been burned at se disasters of a similar n affecting and distressi they are by no means in most incessantly liable path is continually over of vessels and the bleach strewed along all shor which lift their head What multitudes will O sea, when the trum The calamities that

in refreshing slumber; b
"we are all gone!" Sou
the most appailing shricks
is no hope"—another, "w
little child, asking, "won a mother writhes in angui om her only child. I -hope fails, and every

Some one, describit he was present, says, magnificent succession, ready to overwhelm us. -awful the contrasted s pany and the roar of the awful the occasional su bark upon the top of the b ber trembled as if we into the gulf below."-

But no description of scores of immortal with no vessel near, exce are, and that threatene Who with such a pictu not bless the Providence dwell on the solid gro exposed to the perils of the numbers must be spent. For such, our sympathies for them, should our pray rules the winds and the should give liberally, that tual and moral wants may

Death of a Sabbath School than foursco Died in Northborough, FAY, Esq. aged 84 year through almost three gene outlive his usefulness; for his death he was in his pla and partitioned his account.

nd performed his accust tendant of the Sabbath S was in no small degree good. At the age of 19 tor of youth, and continu during the winter season 31 years of age he was a held that office 41 years i also one of the selectm consecutively, and an actin 32 years, and more than native town in the State La public duties he was pund scientious. He was cannot scientious. He was chind and never had a suit at law own account. He was ed the Puritans, in early life having been renewed in the and has been a Christian years. He sustained the content of a century;—and conscientiously regarded draw from that church, and hig another on decideds. araw from that church, and ing another on decidedly a he took that important ste ness towards those from what he newly organized church con a few years, and was a dant of the Sabbath School which office he held till hit the interest of this institution, the same his labors and his latest enuch of his labors and his latest en investigated every Sabbati down at full length an ans

and has left in fair hands thus composed. After he w bed he made arrangement his desire for its prosperit eath. The last messag who were associated for the Scriptures under his superi the venerable patriarch wh dren around him as he was he might bless them, he blessing to the Sabbath Scho